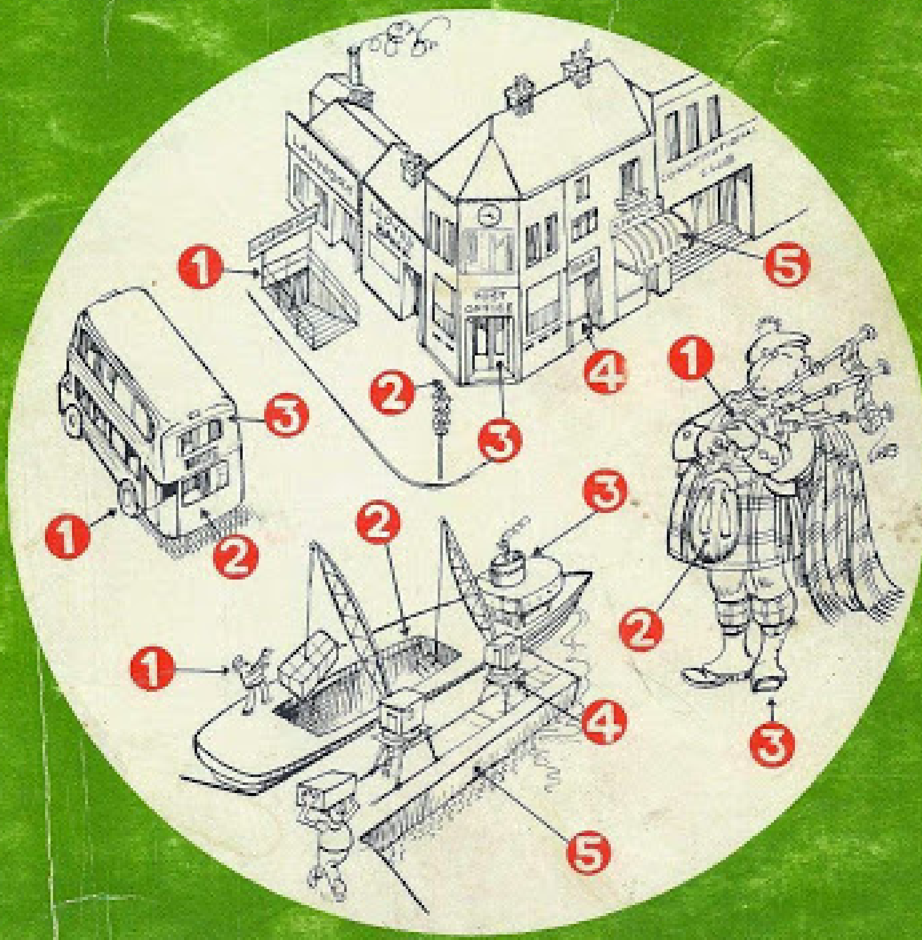
aimé janicot

vocabulaire anglais par l'image

classes du second cycle

acquisition et révision rationnelles des mots et des groupes sémantiques



bordas

Aimé JANICOT
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VOCABULAIRE ANGLAIS PAR L'IMAGE

Classes de 4e, 3e, 2e, 1re
des Lycées et Collèges

Illustrations de
Mr. Arthur ECCOTT
Ancien " Director of Art "
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BORDAS

AVERTISSEMENT

Le but de ce petit manuel de « Vocabulaire anglais par l'image » est simple : son titre l'explicite suffisamment.

Il souhaite fournir à l'élève des classes de l'Enseignement Secondaire et Technique allant de la 4e à la 1re (1) un vocabulaire de base suffisant (environ 1.800 mots) pour comprendre un texte anglais de difficulté moyenne et pour lui permettre de le commenter de façon convenable.

Utilisé à partir de la 4e, ce petit ouvrage fournira à l'élève un instrument commode de révision et d'enrichissement en même temps que de mise en œuvre de ses connaissances linguistiques. En 4e et en 3e, le professeur pourra se contenter de l'utiliser directement en classe pour des études systématiques de vocabulaire et des exercices d'application oraux et écrits.

Pourquoi tant de dessins ? Les raisons en sont aussi évidentes qu'impérieuses :

1° Rendre plus attrayantes les révisions de vocabulaire ;

2° Faire davantage appel à la mémoire visuelle (le souvenir d'un dessin fait resurgir dans la mémoire le mot anglais qui lui correspond et amorce une réaction en chaîne de souvenirs visuels et intellectuels) ;

3° Supprimer l'intermédiaire du mot français, solution de passivité, souvent dangereuse ;

4° Obliger l'élève à un effort fructueux : le dessin de la page de gauche rappelle le mot qui doit être vérifié sur la page de droite, parfois seul, parfois intégré dans une phrase qu'il éclaire ou qui l'éclaire.

Un très grand nombre de questions de difficulté croissante et d' « essays » très variés permettront de préciser et de mettre en œuvre les acquisitions linguistiques, tout en constituant une utile préparation aux examens de fin d'année.

Enfin, une série de 9 dessins synthétiques (2) devrait faciliter des révisions générales d'un caractère plus souple.

Le but essentiel de l'auteur — instruit par une longue et parfois décevante expérience de l'enseignement du vocabulaire — est de mettre à la disposition

- *des élèves : un manuel aussi attrayant que possible leur permettant de vérifier, préciser, enrichir, nuancer et réviser leur vocabulaire ;*
- *des professeurs : un instrument commode, souple, susceptible d'être adapté à tous les niveaux, toutes les classes, tous les manuels et toutes les méthodes.*

C'est là un idéal à la fois simple et ambitieux. Puisse-t-il, dans sa réalisation pratique, satisfaire totalement tous ceux à qui il est destiné.

Aimé JANICOT.

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(1) Deux autres ouvrages sont projetés à l'usage, d'une part, des classes du 1er cycle, et, d'autre part, des classes terminales, des Grandes Écoles et des adultes déjà initiés. Ce dernier ouvrage accordera une large place au vocabulaire technique et à la langue américaine, volontairement négligés dans le présent volume.

(2) Un disque de commentaire de ces dessins synthétiques est en préparation. Il permettra à l'élève :

— d'écouter régulièrement la mise en œuvre du vocabulaire étudié ;

— de fixer de façon vivante la prononciation des mots essentiels.

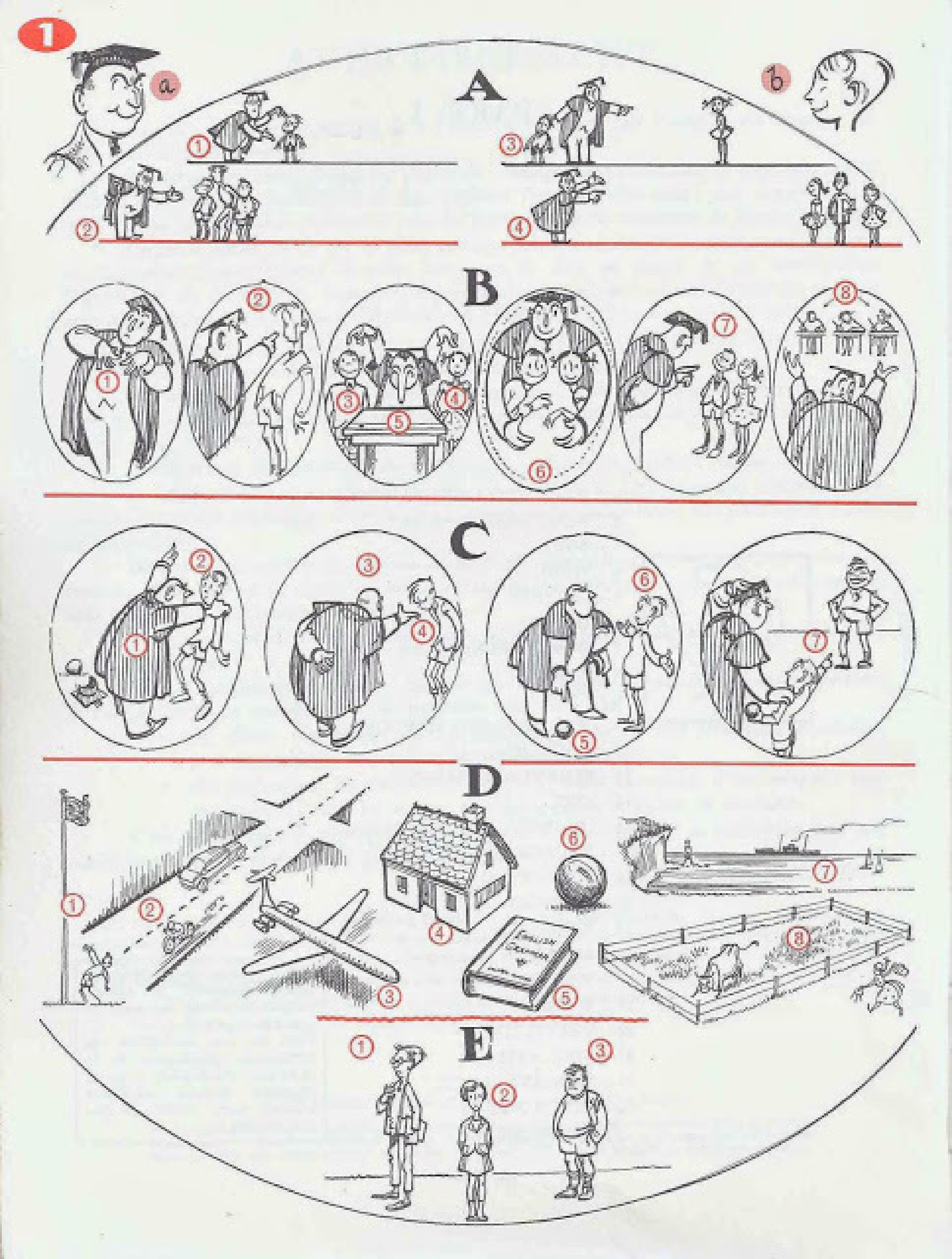
PART I

VOCABULARY



1 - BASIC QUESTIONS (1)
2 - BASIC QUESTIONS (2)
3 - BODY
4 - FOOD
5 - CLOTHES
6 - HOUSE
7 - HOME, SWEET HOME
8 - FAMILY
9 - TIME
10 - WEATHER AND SEASONS
11 - EDUCATION
12 - SPORTS AND GAMES
13 - CITY
14 - INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
15 - CHURCH AND RELIGION
16 - JUSTICE AND LAW
17 - COUNTRY
18 - FARM
19 - ANIMALS
20 - VILLAGE
21 - WATER
22 - TRAVELLING
23 - FINE ARTS
24 - WAR AND PEACE
25 - MIXED BAG (1)
MIXED BAG (2)

N.B. : Dans cette première partie seulement, les verbes irréguliers seront imprimés en caractères gras.
Pour ne pas multiplier ces différences graphiques, *to be* et *to have* d'une part, et *to do* employé comme auxiliaire d'autre part, n'obéiront pas à ce principe.



1
a
A
b
B
C
D
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
E

1 BASIC QUESTIONS

" *To be, or not to be* " Shakespeare.

a — the master asks a question ; b — the pupil answers.

A — WHAT IS THIS?

1 this is a boy. — Is he a person ? — Yes, he is ; 2 these are boys.
3 that is a girl. — Is she an animal ? — No, she is not.
4 those are girls. — Aren't they pretty ? — Yes, they are.

B — WHAT ARE YOU?

1 What am I ? — You are the master *(= teacher).*
2 What are you ? — I am a pupil.
3 He is a boy ; 4 she is a girl ; 5 it is a desk.
6 We are persons ; 7 you are children *(sg : a child).*
8 They are pupils.

C — WHO ARE YOU?

1 " Who are you ? " 2 " My name is *(= I am called)* Tom Brown ".
3 " Whom did you want to kill ? " 4 " I was just playing ".
5 " Whose ball is it ? " 6 " It is not mine (*), it's Bob's ".

D — WHAT { colour / shape } is it ? What is it { made of ? / covered with ? }

1 The pole is black, long (≠ short) and made of wood.
2 The highway is grey, wide (≠ narrow) » concrete.
3 The plane is white, big (≠ small) » metal.
4 The house is yellow, low (≠ high) » brick and stone.
5 The book is red, thick (≠ thin) » paper.
6 The ball is brown, round (≠ square) » leather.
7 The sea is blue, smooth (≠ rough) » water.
8 The meadow is green, rectangular and covered with grass.

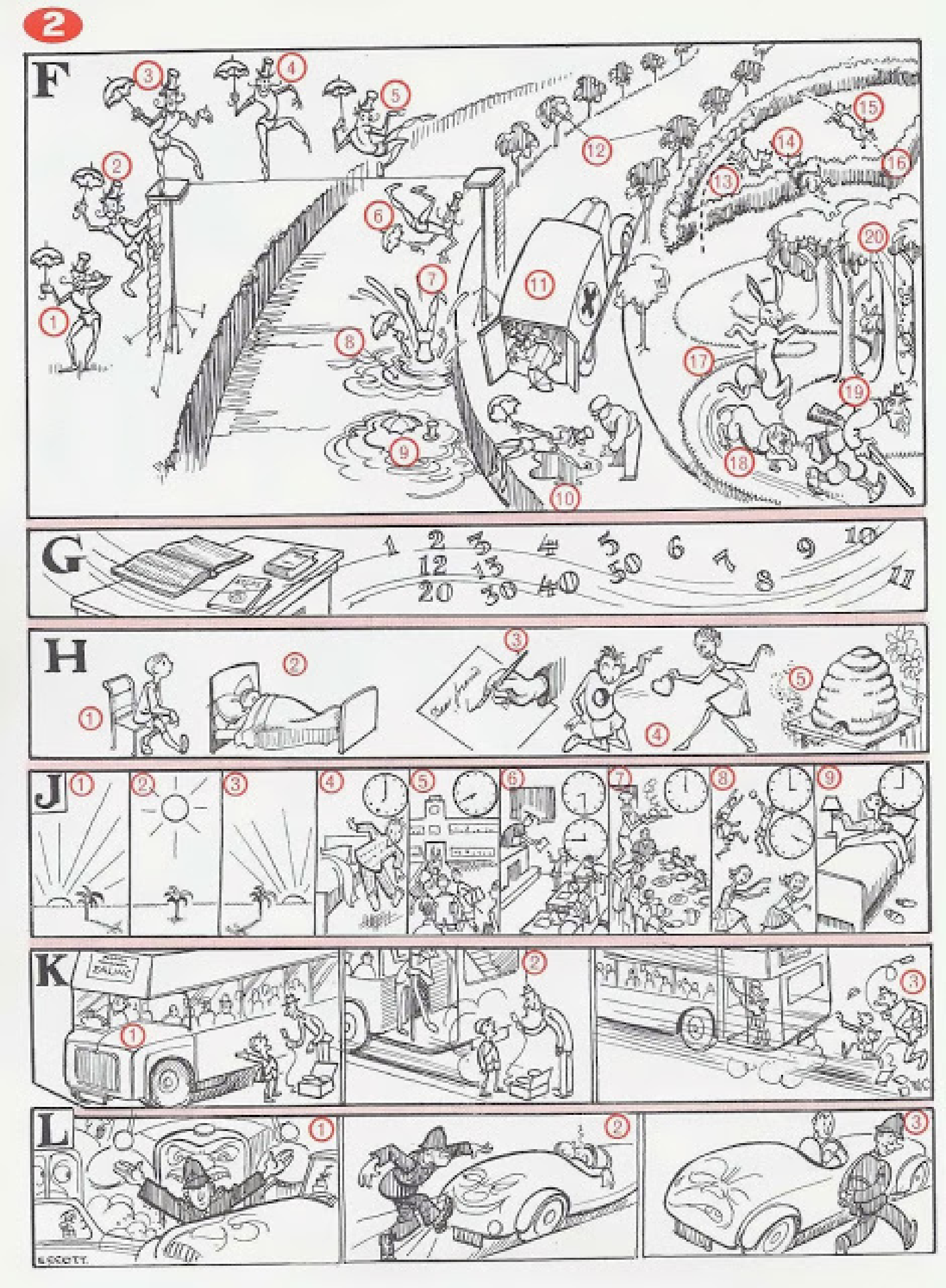
E — COMPARE

1 Tom is taller and more intelligent than Bob ;
2 Jane is less tall and less intelligent than Tom ;
3 Bob is as tall as Jane, but he is not so *(= as)* intelligent as she.

Tom is the tallest and the most intelligent of the three, Bob is the least intelligent ; Tom is very tall and very intelligent.

(*)

Pronoms et adjectifs		1	2	3m	3f	3n		1	2	3
Pronoms pers[ls] (sujets)	Singular	I	thou	he	she	it	Plural	we	you	they
Pronoms pers[ls] (compléments)		me	thee	him	her	it		us	you	them
Adjectifs possessifs		my	thy	his	her	its		our	your	their
Pronoms possessifs		mine	thine	his	hers	its own		ours	yours	theirs



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G
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13
20 30 40 50
H
1 2 3 4 5
J
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
K
EALING
1 2 3
L
1 2 3
E. SCOTT.

2 BASIC QUESTIONS *(continued)*

F — WHERE ARE THEY?

1 he is AT the foot of the ladder; 2 he is climbing UP; 3 ON; 4 TO *(≠ FROM)*; 5 ABOVE; 6 he is falling DOWN; 7 INTO *(≠ OUT OF)* the water OF the river; 8 IN; 9 UNDER; 10 BESIDE; 11 ALONG; 12 ON EACH SIDE OF; 13 OVER; 14 THROUGH; 15 ACROSS; 16 ROUND; 17 BEHIND; 18 BETWEEN; 19 BEFORE; 20 AMONG.

G — HOW MANY... ARE THERE?

1 How many books are there on the desk? — There is ONE big book and there are TWO small ones. 0 - nought; 1 - one *(first. 1st. once)*; 2 two *(second. 2nd. twice)*; 3 three *(third. 3rd. 3 times)*; 4 four *(fourth. 4th. etc..., 4 times, etc...)*; 5 five *(fifth)* 6 six; 7 seven; 8 eight; 9 nine *(ninth)*; 10 ten; 11 eleven; 12 twelve *(twelfth)*; 13 thirteen; 14 fourteen; 15 fifteen; 16 sixteen, etc...; 20 twenty *(twentieth)*; 30 thirty; 40 forty; 50 fifty, etc...

3,426,789 = Three million, four hundred *and* twenty-six thousand, seven hundred *and* eighty nine.

H — WHAT IS IT FOR?

1 On a chair I sit. 2 In a bed I sleep. 3 With a pen I write. 4 Without our hearts we could not live. 5 Bees give honey.

J — WHEN...? AT WHAT TIME...?

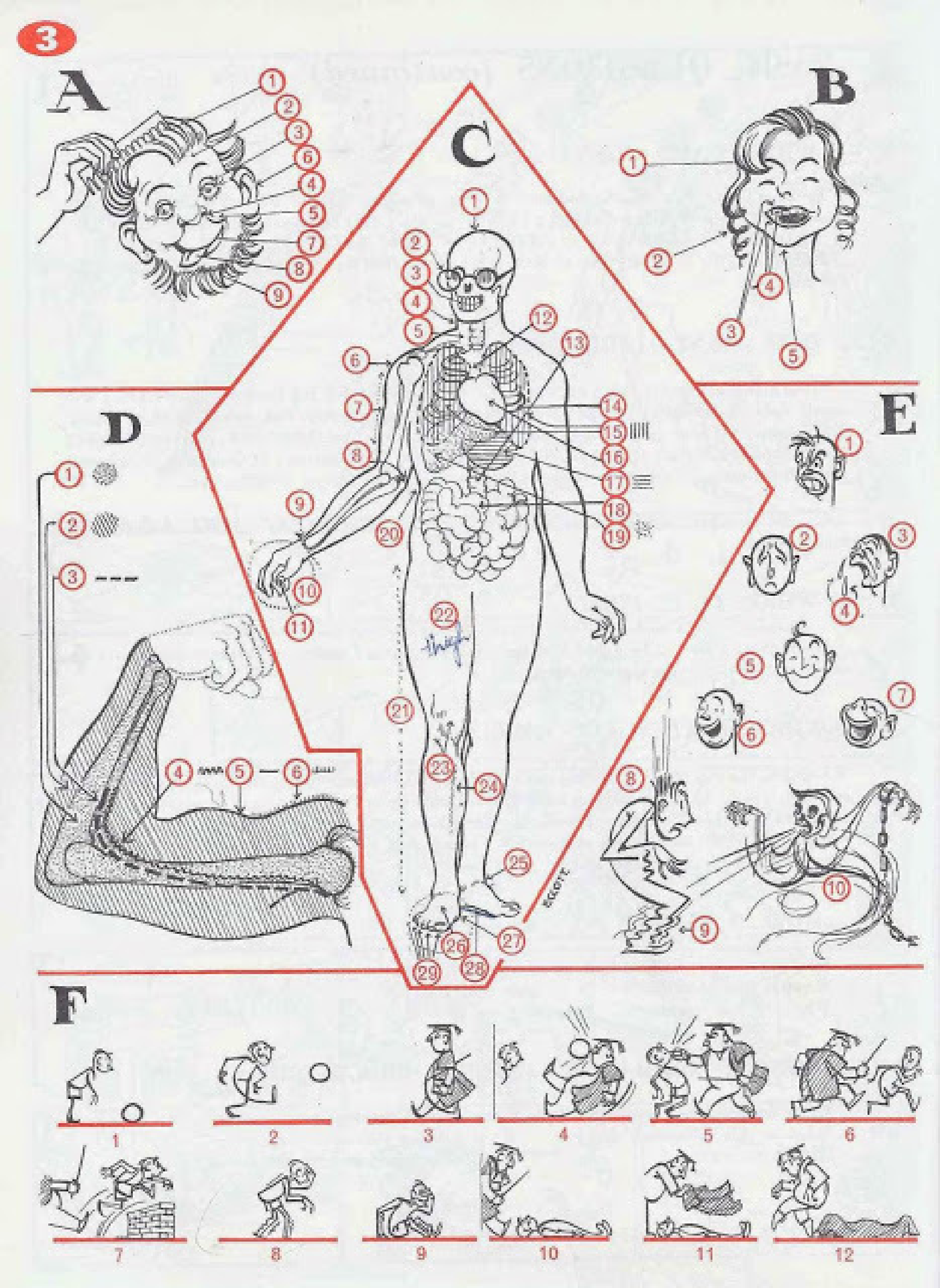
When does the sun rise? 1 It rises in the morning; 2 It shines during the day; 3 It sets in the evening; 4 — At what time do you wake up? — I wake up at 7 o'clock *(7 a.m. = ante meridiem)*; 5 I go to school at 20 to 8; 6 I work at school from half past 8 *(= 8.30)* to a quarter to 12 *(= 11.45)*; 7 We have lunch at noon; 8 From 3 p.m. *(= post meridiem)* to 20 past 4, we play; 9 At 9 p.m., I go to bed.

K — HOW...? WHY...?

1 How do you go to school? I go to school by bus.
2 What is your bus like? It is high and red.
3 Why are you running? Because I am late.

L — PRÉSENT NORMAL ET PRÉSENT PROGRESSIF

1 What do policemen generally do? They control the traffic.
2 What is this policeman doing? He is kicking the car.
3 Why is he smiling? Because he has lost his self-control.


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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
F
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12

3 BODY

> *" There's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip,*
> *Nay, her foot speaks ; her wanton spirits look out*
> *At every joint and motive of her body. "*
>
> Shakespeare.

A — THE HEAD

1 I comb my hair with a comb ; 2 the forehead ; 3 with my eyes I **see** and look at things ; 4 with our noses *(two hollow nostrils)* we **smell** flowers *(odour, scent, perfume)* ; 5 two cheeks *(a shy boy blushes easily)* ; 6 with their ears they **hear** sounds *(I* **hear** *a noise : I listen, it is the sound of footsteps)* ; 7 with her mouth she **speaks** *(a voice)*, she **sings** a song, she whispers *(= murmurs)*, **eats** chocolate, chews gum ; 8 the tongue *(to taste)* ; 9 a beard.

I gaze at a beautiful landscape ;
I stare at the master in class ;
When I **cast** a glance at something,
I **catch** a glimpse of it.

a blind a deaf a dumb	man cannot	**see** **hear** **speak**

B — THE FACE

1 a lock ; 2 curls ; 3 with her lips she kisses her parents good night ; 4 one tooth *(two teeth)* **(to bite)** ; 5 the chin.

C — THE BODY, THE SKELETON AND THE ORGANS

one head, one trunk, four limbs *(= two arms, two legs)*.
1 the skull protects my brain with which I **think** ; 2 spectacles ; 3 the teeth are fixed in the upper and lower jaws ; 4 the neck ; 5 the throat ; 6 the shoulder ; 7 the arm ; 8 the elbow ; 9 the wrist ; 10 the hand with four fingers and one thumb ; 11 a nail ; 12 the chest, **made** of a straight backbone (13) and curved ribs (14) protects the lungs (15) *(to breathe)* and the heart (16) ; 17 with my stomach I digest ; 18 the bowels in the belly ; 19 the liver ; 20 the waist ; 21 a leg ; 22 the thigh ; 23 the knee ; 24 one calf *(two calves)* ; 25 the ankle ; 26 one foot *(two feet)* ; 27 the heel ; 28 the sole ; 29 the toes.

With my hand I **hold** my pen,
I **catch** a ball, I touch my face ;
With my finger I **show** the way.

D — A JOINT

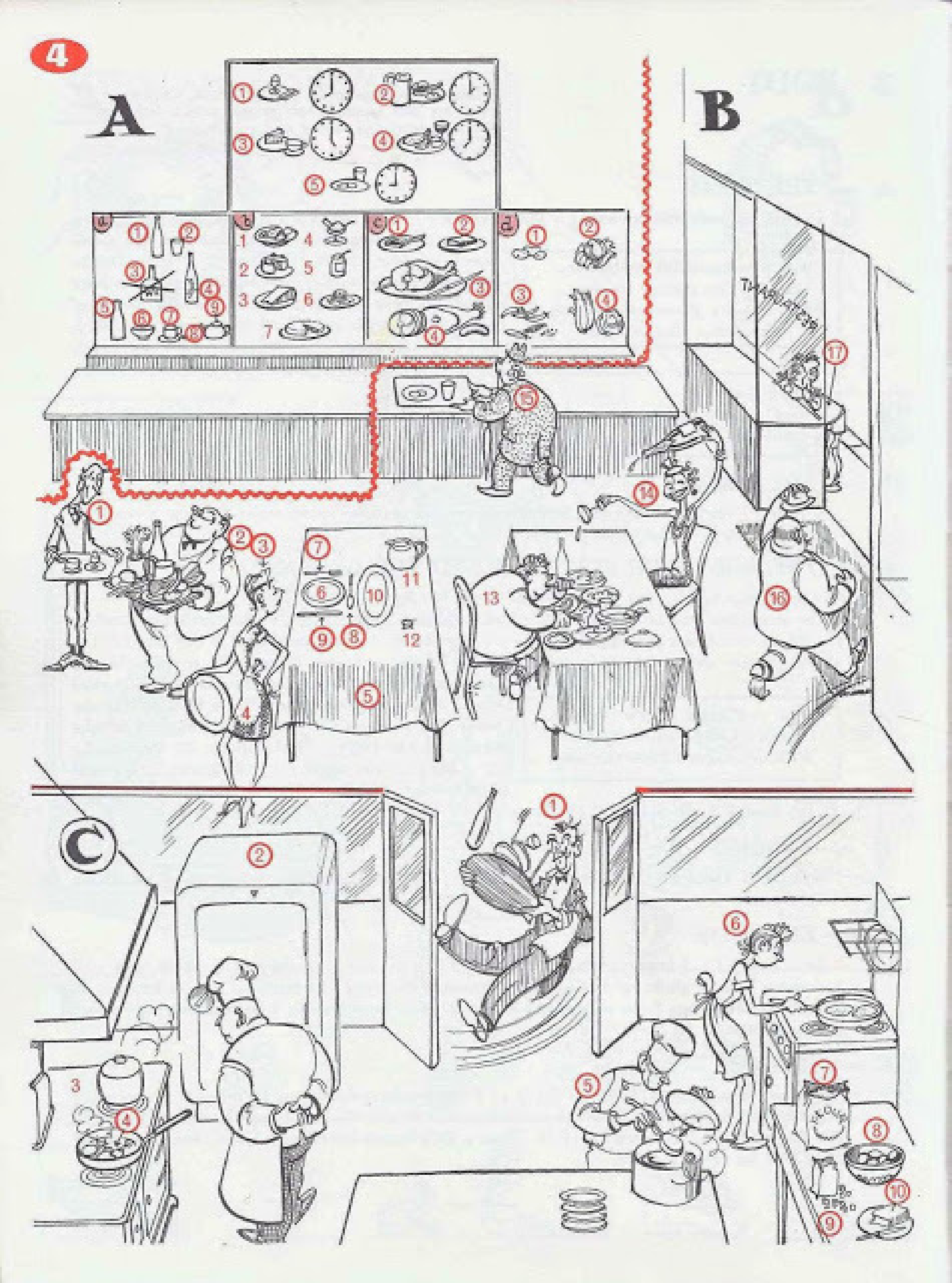
1 a bone ; 2 the flesh *(muscles)* ; 3 the blood *(veins and arteries)* ; 4 a nerve ; 5 the skin ; 6 the hair.

E — EMOTIONS

1 he is angry *(" A hungry man, an angry man ")* ; 2 sad ; 3 he **weeps** : he **sheds** tears (4), he cries ; 5 he is glad : he smiles ; 6 he is merry *(= gay)* : he laughs ; 7 he is happy : he **bursts** out laughing ; 8 he is frightened *(= afraid)* : he screams ; 9 he **shakes** with terror ; 10 he shouts.

F — MOTIONS

1 the boy **sees** the ball, he kicks it (2) ; 3 the teacher is walking, he **falls** (4), he punches the boy with his fist (5), **beats** him with his cane (6) ; 7 the boy jumps ; he is tired (8), he **sits** down (9), he **lies** down (10) ; 11 What a kind-hearted teacher ! All of them are, aren't they ? 12 he tiptoes away.


4
A
B
C

4 FOOD

> *" As soon then as they were come to land, they saw a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread."*
> *The Gospel according to St. John.*

We can have our meals in a restaurant, a hotel, a cafeteria, a snack bar, or on the grass *(a picnic)*.

A — IN A SELF SERVICE RESTAURANT

1 breakfast ; 2 lunch ; 3 tea ; 4 dinner ; 5 supper.

a — **drinks** : 1 a bottle ; 2 we **drink** out of a glass ; 3 alcohol *(beer, gin, whisky)* is prohibited here ; 4 only fruit juice is allowed ; 5 milk ; 6 a mug of cocoa ; 7 a cup of coffee ; 8 a saucer *(ever* **heard** *of flying saucers ?)* ; 9 tea *(a tea-pot)*.

b — **dessert** : 1 fruit salad ; 2 a cake ; 3 cheese ; 4 an ice cream ; 5 jam ; 6 a pudding with custard ; 7 an apple tart.

c — **meat** : 1 a veal chop ; 2 a beefsteak ; 3 a joint of mutton ; 4 pork : ham, sausage.

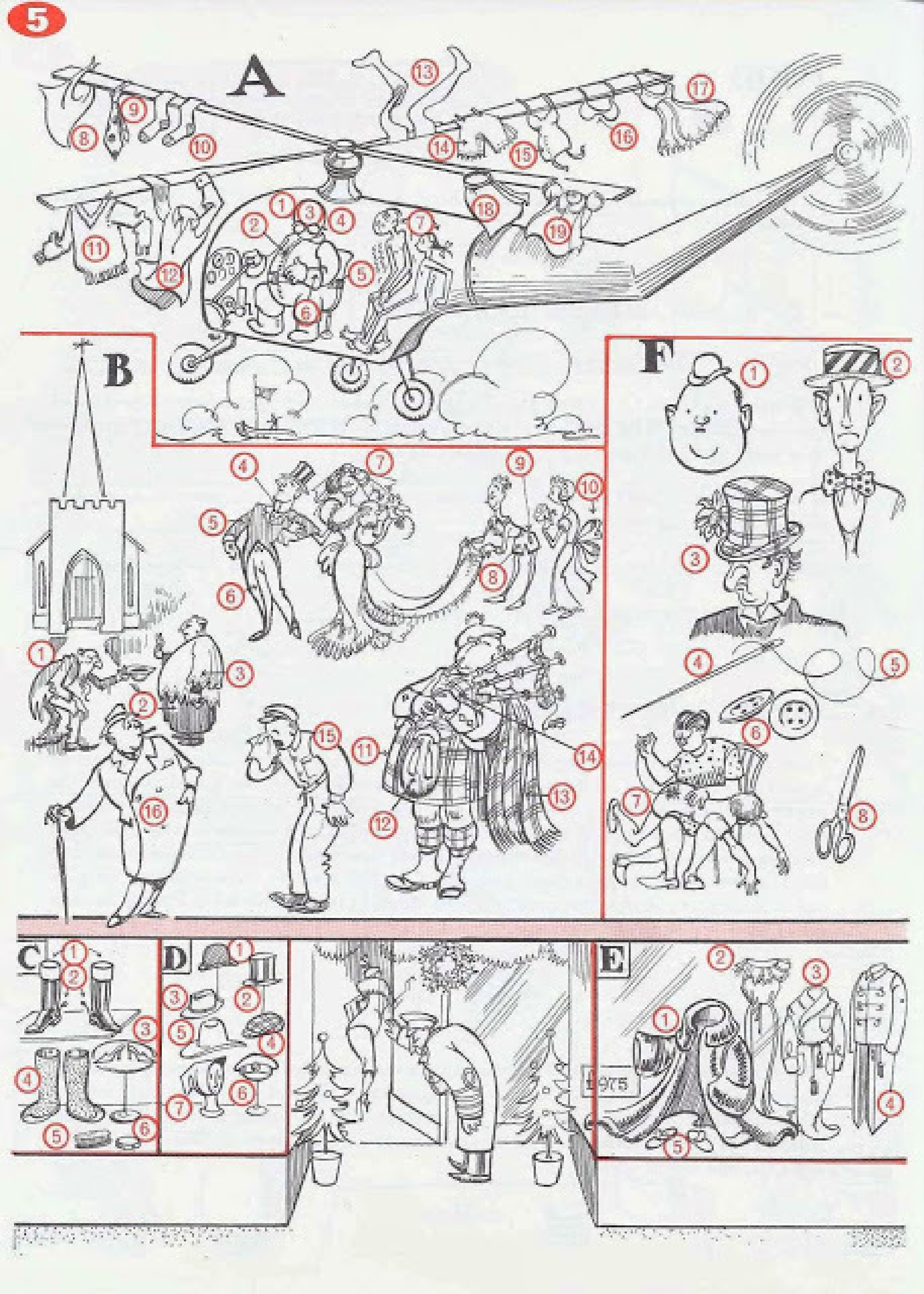
d — **vegetables** : 1 potatoes ; 2 cabbage ; 3 peas ; 4 lettuce.

B — INSIDE THE RESTAURANT

1 this man is thin : he **feeds** on vitamins only ; he **has** a poor appetite ; 2 he is fat : he is too fond of good food ; 3 the waitress, with her white apron (4) on, is ready to serve the customers ; 5 a table-cloth ; 6 we **eat** out of a round plate ; 7 we pick up the food with a fork ; 8 we eat the soup with a spoon ; 9 we **cut** the meat with a knife ; 10 an oval dish ; 11 a jug ; 12 a salt-cellar ; 13 he is greedy : he **eats** too much ; 14 she is thirsty : she asks for more champagne ; 15 he is pushing his tray along the counter ; 16 he is full ; 17 the poor boy is hungry : he savours the smell of all this delicious food *(in the world of today two men out of three are hungry)*.

C — IN THE KITCHEN

1 the waiter **comes** to fetch the food **chosen** from the menu by the customers ; 2 perishable foodstuffs *(meat, fish, etc...)* are **kept** in a refrigerator ; 3 the cook *(or rather : chef)* watches the stew simmering in the pan (4) ; 5 his assistant stirs the boiling soup with a wooden ladle ; 6 she fries pancakes in a frying-pan : she has **made** them with flour (7), eggs (8), sugar (9) and butter (10).


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5 CLOTHES

> *" I got a robe, you got a robe,*
> *All God's chillun got a robe.*
> *When I get to heab'n, goin' to put on my robe."*
> Negro Spiritual.

A — MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHES AND UNDERWEAR

1 the pilot *(on his way back from the moon)* **wears** a space-suit with **shining** zippers (2); 3 a plastic helmet; 4 goggles; 5 he is fastened to his seat by a belt; 6 gloves; 7 they are naked *(they have no clothes on)*: they shiver with cold; 8 a cotton scarf; 9 a tie; 10 a pair of woollen socks; 11 a jumper *(= a pull-over)*; 12 a silk shirt; 13 nylon stockings; 14 panties; 15 stays *(= corset)*; 16 a brassiere *(or: bra)*; 17 a frilly slip; 18 a skirt; 19 a blouse.

B — AT THE WEDDING

1 a beggar covered with rags; 2 a surplice with loose *(≠ tight)* sleeves over a cassock (3); 4 a collar; 5 a coat *(= a jacket)*; 6 trousers; 7 the bride **wears** an old-fashioned dress; 8 shorts *(= knickers)*; 9 a pocket; 10 a ribbon; 11 the kilt *(not a skirt)*; 12 the sporran; 13 the plaid; 14 a bagpipe *(not necessarily part of the dress)*; 15 a worker, in his blue overalls is **blowing** his nose with a handkerchief; 16 an overcoat *(when it rains, we* **put** *a raincoat* **on**, *but never, never open our umbrella)*.

C — AT THE SHOEMAKER'S

1 riding boots with spurs (2); 3 high-heeled shoes; 4 rubber boots; 5 the shoe-shine *(cf. Sciuscia)* polishes the shoes of the passers-by with polish (6) and a brush.

D — AT THE HATTER'S

1 a bowler hat; 2 a top hat; 3 a trilby *(***made** *of soft felt)*; 4 a cap; 5 a sombrero with a wide brim; 6 an officer's cap; 7 a hood *(" Little Red Riding Hood ")*.

E — AN EXPENSIVE SHOP

1 a fur-coat is very expensive *(≠ cheap)*: it **costs** a lot of money; 2 a night-dress;

In the morning I dress	: I **put** on my clothes;
In the evening I undress	: I **take** off my clothes.

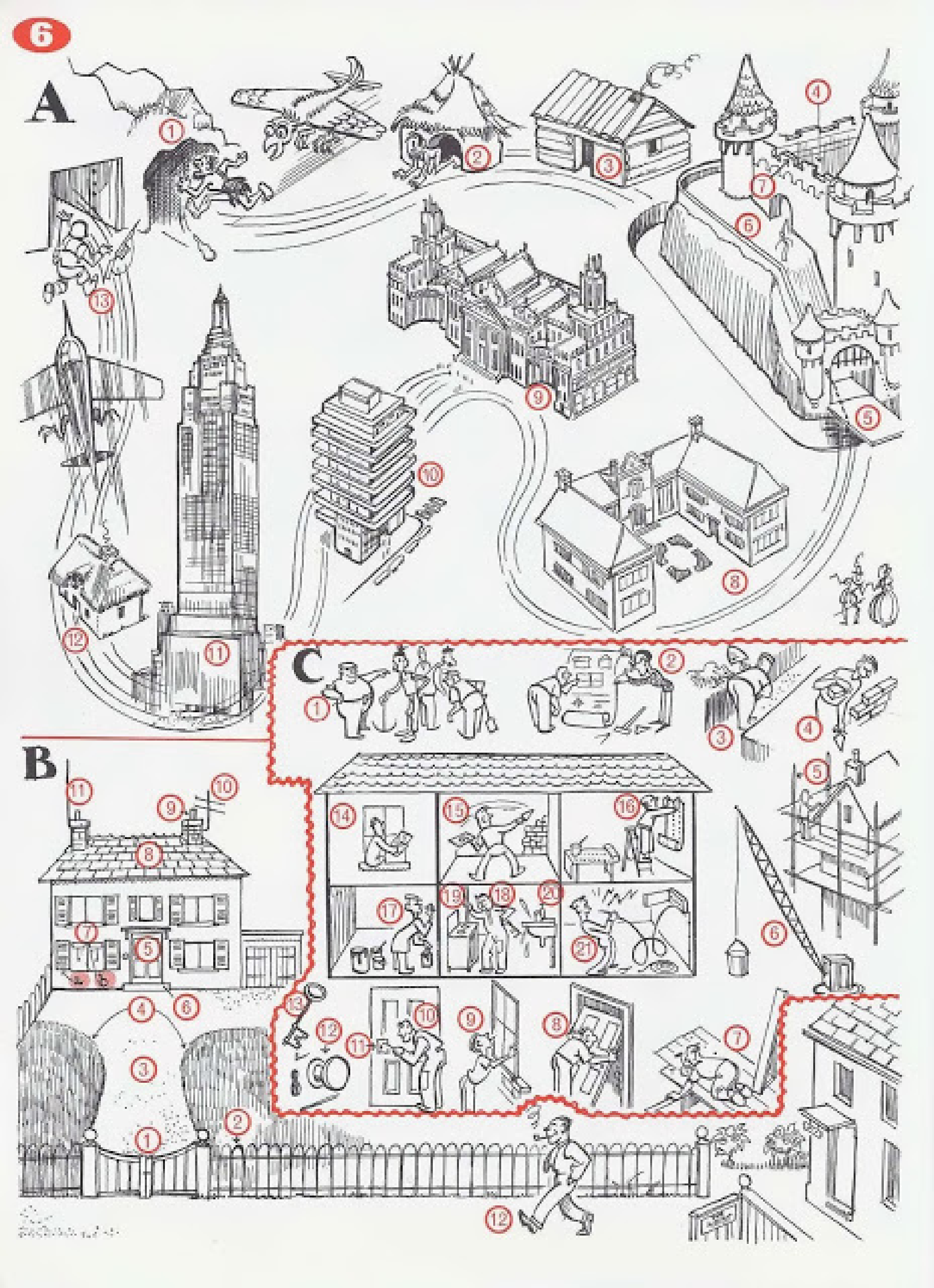
3 a dressing-gown;

4 a pair of pyjamas;

5 slippers.

F —

1 this hat does not fit him *(= it is too small for his head)*; 2 this striped hat does not match his spotted tie; 3 Mr. Munchbody, the funeral undertaker wears a pink hat with a yellow flower. It doesn't suit him, does it? 4 with a steel needle and thread (5) my mother **sews** on my buttons (6) and mends my clothes when they are **torn** (7); 8 a pair of scissors.



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6 HOUSE

> *" I remember, I remember,*
> *The house where I was born,*
> *The little window where the sun*
> *Came peeping in at morn."*
> Thomas Hood.

A — FROM PREHISTORY TO " POSTHISTORY "

(or: a short history of progress)

1 a cave in a rock ; 2 a hut *(made of mud and branches)* ; 3 a cabin *(made with logs)* ; 4 a fortified castle with a drawbridge (5) ramparts (6) and battlements (7) ; 8 the Squire **dwells** in his country house ; 9 a palace ; 10 a modern building : it is a six-storeyed building ; on each floor there is a flat to **let** ; 11 a skyscraper ; 12 a cottage with a thatched roof ; 13 he is **running** to **hide** in a bomb-proof air-raid shelter.

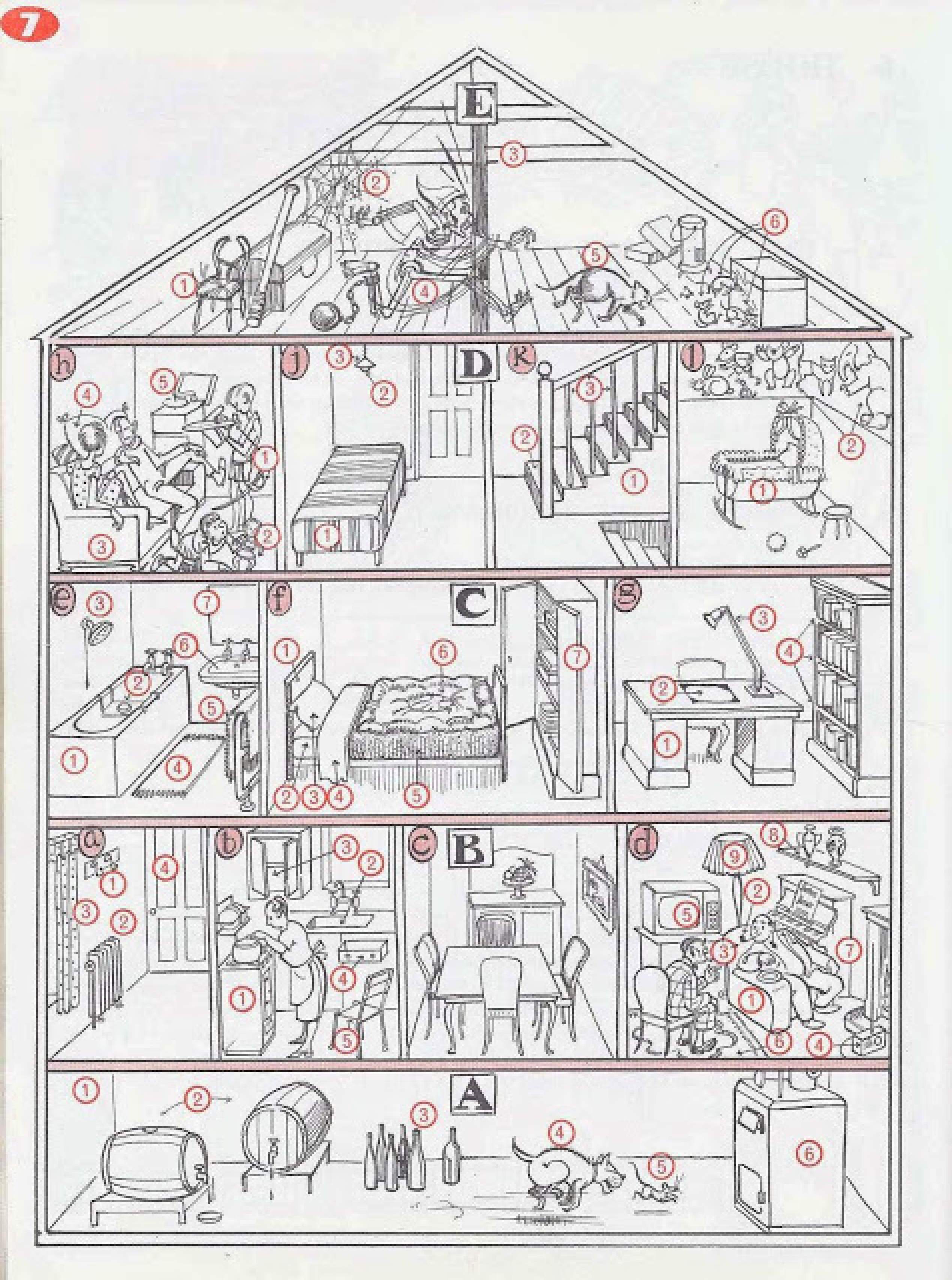
B — A VILLA IN THE SUBURBS

1 the gate ; 2 the garden is surrounded by railings ; 3 we **walk** up the drive, between two lawns (4) to the front door (5) ; 6 on the doorstep we **ring** the bell, we are welcomed by the owners *(to own)* of the house ; 7 on the front : a window with shutters (a) and blinds (b) ; 8 a roof **made** of grey slates ; 9 the chimney pot ; 10 a TV aerial ; 11 a lightning conductor ; 12 from his red-tiled villa, the neighbour **comes** to **pay** a visit.

The Empire State Building is 1,472 feet high. It has 102 stories, 74 lifts, 2 basements, and can house 25,000 tenants. It attracts over 1,000,000 visitors yearly.

C — HOUSE-BUILDING

1 the contractor's men work in a gang under the supervision of a foreman ; 2 they follow the plans of the architect ; 3 the navvies **dig** the foundations ; 4 the masons **build** the walls with stone, brick and concrete ; 5 scaffolding ; 6 they hoist up their materials with cranes ; 7 the joiner **lays** the floors and **puts** in the door (8) and window-frames (9) ; 10 the locksmith fits the locks (11) and door-knobs (12) ; we lock up with a key (13) ; 14 the glazier **puts** in the window-panes ; 15 the plasterer **spreads** plaster ; 16 the paper-hanger ; 17 the painter paints the ceilings and partitions (between two rooms) ; 18 the plumber fits the gas-pipes (19) and the taps (20) ; 21 the electrician installs the electric current *(electricity)*. When night **comes** we switch on *(≠ off)* the light.


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7 HOME, SWEET HOME

" Will you walk into my parlour ? " said the spider to the fly.
(A famous English song).

A — THE BASEMENT

1 the cellar ; 2 barrels of beer ; 3 bottles of wine or cider ; 4 a dog ; 5 a rat ; 6 the central heating *(it works on coal, fuel oil, or gas).*

B — THE GROUND FLOOR

a — in the hall the visitors **hang** their coats on pegs (1) ; 2 a radiator ; 3 curtains ; 4 the lavatory door ;

b — in the kitchen my mother prepares the meals on the stove (1), washes the dirty *(≠ clean)* plates and dishes in the sink (2) *(to wash up).* When they are dry, she **puts** them in the cupboard (3) ; 4 a drawer ; 5 a chair ;

c — in the dining-room the family **take** *(or : have)* their meals (see vocabulary n° 4) ;

d — in the sitting-room (or : living-room, lounge, drawing-room), my parents receive their guests. 1 a comfortable armchair by the fireside *(= near the fire-place)* ; 2 he smokes his pipe *(tobacco, a cigar, a cigarette)* ; *(he* **lights** *it with a match or a lighter and drops the ash in the ash-tray)* ; 3 they are talking *(= having a nice little chat—or : conversation—)* ; 4 a radio set *(to listen in)* ; 5 a television set *(to watch TV)* ; 6 a carpet ; 7 a piano ; 8 a shelf with china vases ; 9 a reading-lamp *(= standard lamp).*

C — THE FIRST FLOOR

e — in the bathroom I wash every morning ; 1 the bath ; 2 I rub my body with a piece of soap (2), **take** a shower (3), **put** my wet *(≠ dry)* feet on a bath mat (4), wipe my body with a towel (5) ; 6 the wash-basin ; 7 a mirror *(I admire myself in it)* ;

f — in the bedroom I sleep ; 1 a bed ; 2 a mattress ; 3 a pillow ; 4 two cotton sheets ; 5 woollen blankets ; 6 an eiderdown ; 7 Mother **keeps** her linen in the wardrobe ;

g — in the study Father works at his desk (1) ; 2 a writing-pad ; 3 a desk lamp ; 4 from the shelves of the bookcase I **take** books *(so many people merely* **keep** *them in it !)*

D — THE SECOND FLOOR

h — younger boys and girls play with toys (1) and dolls (2) ; teen-agers **sit** on settees (3) and **rebuild** the world, **leaning** on soft cushions (4) ; others listen to records on the record player (5) ;

j — the maid's room ; 1 a divan ; 2 a bulb ; 3 a lamp-shade ;

k — 1 the stairs ; we walk *(or* **run,** *or* **rush***)* upstairs and downstairs ; 2 a step ; 3 the banisters ;

l — the nursery ; 1 a cot ; 2 the walls are adorned with funny decorations.

E — THE ATTIC

In the attic we **put** away old pieces of furniture (1) where they **get** covered with dust and cobwebs (2) ; 3 the beams ; 4 a ghost ; 5 a cat *(to mew)* ; 6 three blind mice *(Mickey Mouse).*

A

PA

MA

B

8 FAMILY

> *" A cannibal bold of Penzance*
> *Ate an uncle and two of his aunts,*
> *A cow and her calf*
> *An ox and a half —*
> *And now he can't button his pants."*
>
> A limerick.

A — THE JOHNSON FAMILY TREE

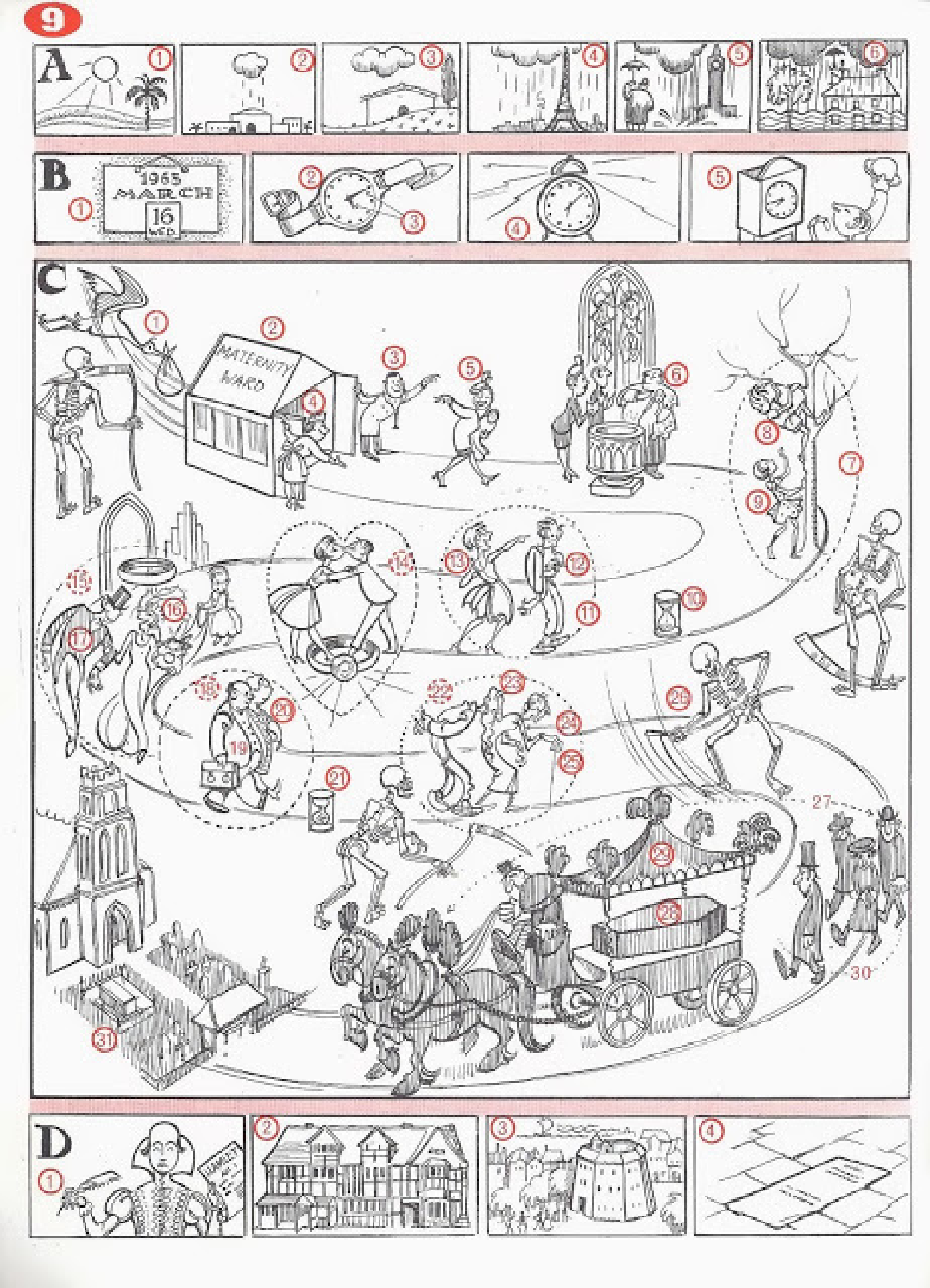
1 Long ago Dorothy *(Dol, Dolly)* was a dancer ; 2 Augustus *(Gus)* Johnson was an admiral in the Navy ; 3 Wilhelmina *(Wilmot, Mina, Minna,... but nobody ever called her by these names)* has never been able to marry : she is a spinster ; 4 Robert *(Bob, Bobby)* is an explorer *(to explore, an adventure)* ; he has never wanted to marry : he is a bachelor ; 5 Archibald *(Archy, Baldie)*, an ambassador, is a widower *(fem : a widow)* ; 6 Margaret *(Marjorie, Meg)* is a well-**known** beautician married to an American mortician ; 7 Elizabeth *(Bess, Betsy)* works as a mannequin for a dressmaker ; she's very smart, isn't she ? 8 Richard *(Dick)*, a great photographer *(a camera)*, **sends** his photographs to the best magazines in the world ; 9 Henry *(Harry, Hal)*, a publican, owns a pub round the corner ; 10 Catherine *(Kate, Cathie)* designs, **makes** and **sells** fashionable *(≠ out of fashion, old-fashioned)* women's dresses ; 11 Michael *(Mike)* and John *(Jack)* (12) were **born** on the same day : they are twins. They look very much like each other. Mike will be a chemist *(chemistry)*, John a dispensing chemist : he will **sell** medicine, pills, chocolate, slippers, etc... 13 Florence hopes to **become** an air-hostess ; 14 Oliver *(Nol)* always talks in class : he will be a very good politician or public relations man ; 15 Poor Stephen *(Steve)* has **lost** both his father *(daddy, dad, pa, pop)* and mother *(mummy, mum, mom)* ; he is an orphan ; 16 Eleanor *(Helen, Nellie)*, Philip's better half, is always quarrelling with her husband. Years ago, during their honeymoon, he **kept** calling her : *love, sweetheart, sweet, sweetie, dear, dearie, duck, honey*, etc... : they were a happy couple. No affection now exists between them. They will divorce.

Dorothy and Augustus had four children :
Wilhelmina, Robert, Archibald and Margaret.
Archibald had two children :
Elizabeth who married Richard,
Henry who married Catherine.

Dorothy is — Augustus's wife (m : *husband*)
— Robert's mother (m : *father*)
— Elizabeth's grandmother
— Florence's great grandmother
Archibald is — Dorothy's son (f : *daughter*)
— Richard's father-in-law.
Being older than his brothers and sisters, he is the eldest son.
Wilhelmina is — Archibald's sister
— Elizabeth's aunt (m : *uncle*)
Michael is — Florence's cousin
— Elizabeth's nephew (f : *niece*)
— Archibald's grandson.

B — THE HOUSEHOLD STAFF

1 Anna *(Nancy, Nan)*, the cook, cooks the meals ; 2 Louisa *(Lou)*, the maid, attends to her mistress ; 3 Henrietta *(Hettie)*, the charwoman, sweeps the floors with a broom (4) and uses a vacuum-cleaner (5) ; she tidies up the rooms (6) ; 7 Timothy *(Tim)*, the man-servant, dusts the furniture ; 8 James *(Jim)*, the butler serves his masters and their guests *(to invite)* ; 9 The nurse Mary *(May, Moll)* rocks the baby in *its* cradle (10), sings it to sleep (11) and feeds it with a feeding-bottle (12).


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9 TIME

> *" Fair daffodils, we weep to see*
> *You haste away so soon. "*
> Robert Herrick.

A — ADVERBS OF TIME

Does it rain ? **1** in the desert it never **does ; 2** in North Africa it seldom *(= rarely)* **does ; 3** in Southern France, it sometimes *(= now and then, occasionally)* **does ; 4** in the North it often **does ; 5** in Britain it has always rained and it will for ever **(6).**

B — TIME

1 second —60→ 1 minute —60→ 1 hour —24→ 1 day → 7 1 week
→ 14 1 fortnight
→ 30 1 month *(1 term, 1 year, 1 century).*

1 What is the date of today ? — Today is Wednesday, March (the) 16 (th) 1963.

the day before yesterday was Monday	14	School-days
yesterday was Tuesday	15	
today is Wednesday	16	
tomorrow will be Thursday	17	
the day after tomorrow will be Friday	18	

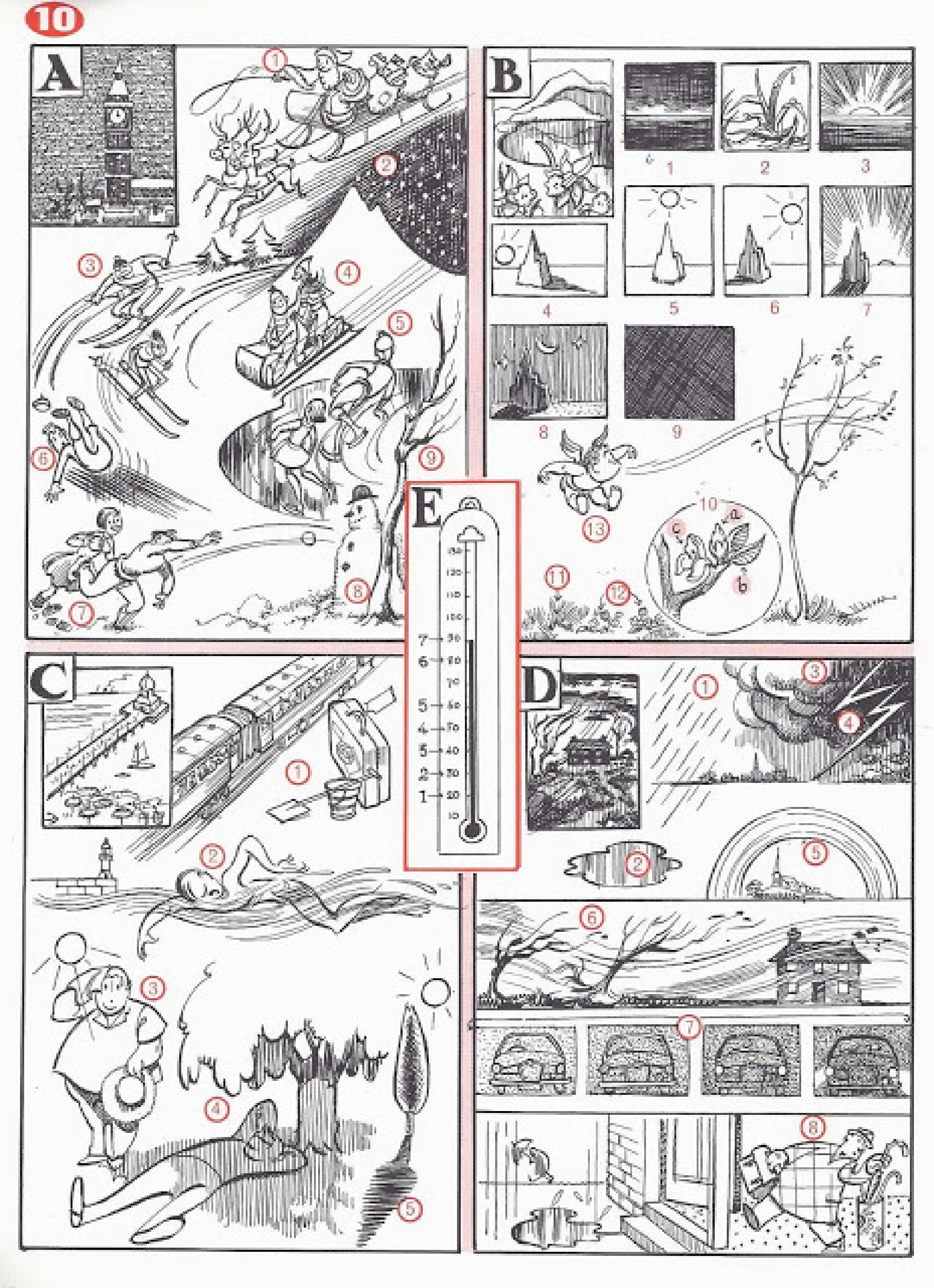
Then we shall have the week-end : Saturday and Sunday.
What is the time by your watch ? It is 3 o'clock sharp (see voc. n° **2** J) ; **2** a watch ; **3** the hour-hand points at the hours, the minute-hand at the minutes ; **4** when it **rings,** the alarm (clock) **wakes** me up suddenly ; **5** a clock.

C — LIFE AND DEATH

1 life **begins ; 2** a maternity ; **3** a doctor ; **4** a midwife ; **5** she **leaves** with her new-**born** baby *(= infant)* in her arms ; **6** the priest baptizes *(a christening)* ; **7** childhood ; **8** a boy *(boyhood)* ; **9** a girl *(girlhood)* ; **10** life **goes** on... *(= continues)*—an hourglass ; **11** youth ; **12** a bashful *(= timid)* young man *(= lad)* ; **13** a mocking young maid ; **14** they **get** engaged *(he offers an engagement ring)* ; **15** a marriage *(= wedding)* they **get** married ; **16** the bride ; **17** the bridegroom ; **18** mature age : they are grown-ups *(adults)* ; **19** a man ; **20** a woman ; **21** time **goes** by *(= elapses, flies)* ; everybody **grows** older ; **22** old age ; **23** he is bald *(= hairless)* ; **24** she **leans** upon her walking-stick **(25)** ; **(26)** life ends *(finishes, ceases : un/ceas/ing/ly, cease/less/ly)* ; **27** a funeral *(= a burial)* : the corpse, in the coffin **(28)** is carried by the  hearse **(29)**, followed by the family *(parents + relatives)* and friends who mourn **(30)** ; **31** the churchyard (*in a city :* a cemetery).

D — WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1 William Shakespeare was called " *Shake-scene* " by a jealous writer. William = the christian name ; Shakespeare = the surname ; William Shakespeare = the name ; Shake-scene = the nickname ; **2** he was **born** *(birth, a birthday)* at Stratford-on-Avon ; **3** he **spent** most of his life in London and died *(to die, death, a dead man)* at Stratford **(4).**


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10 WEATHER AND SEASONS

> *" With thee conversing, I forget all time,*
> *All seasons and their change, all please alike.*
> *Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,*
> *With charm of earliest birds ; pleasant the sun*
> *When first on this delightful land he spreads*
> *His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit and flower,*
> *Glist'ring with dew... "*
>
> Milton : *Paradise Lost.*

The four seasons of the year.

A — WINTER

(December, January, February). It is cold ; we are cold.

1 On Christmas *(or : Xmas)* Eve, Santa Claus **brings** toys ; 2 the snow-flakes **fall** down ; 3 we ski down the slopes of the mountains ; 4 we **slide** on sledges ; 5 we skate on the ice of the frozen **(to freeze)** lakes ; 6 he slips ; 7 he **throws** snow-balls at the snow-man (8) ; 9 the trees are bare *(= leafless).*

B — SPRING

(March, April, May). It is fine, the weather is fine.

1 the dawn *(in the early (≠ late) morning)* ; 2 the blades of grass are covered with bright dew drops ; 3 the sunrise *(the sun* **rises**, *the rising sun)* ; 4 the morning ; 5 noon *(midday)* ; 6 the afternoon ; 7 the evening : when the sun has **set** *(the sunset, the setting sun)*, we have the dusk *(= twilight)* ; 8 at night, the moon **shines**, the stars twinkle ; 9 at midnight it is pitch dark ; 10 a branch : buds (a) leaves (b) *(one leaf)*, blossoms *(c)* ; 11 the ground is covered with green grass and sprinkled with flowers (12) ; 13 a gentle breeze sways the branches.

C — SUMMER

(June, July, August). It is warm < hot.

1 they are **going** on holiday to the seaside ; 2 he bathes and **swims** in the water ; 3 he **sweats** : he wipes his face with his handkerchief ; 4 How pleasant it is to **lie** in the cool shade ! 5 the shadow of a tree.

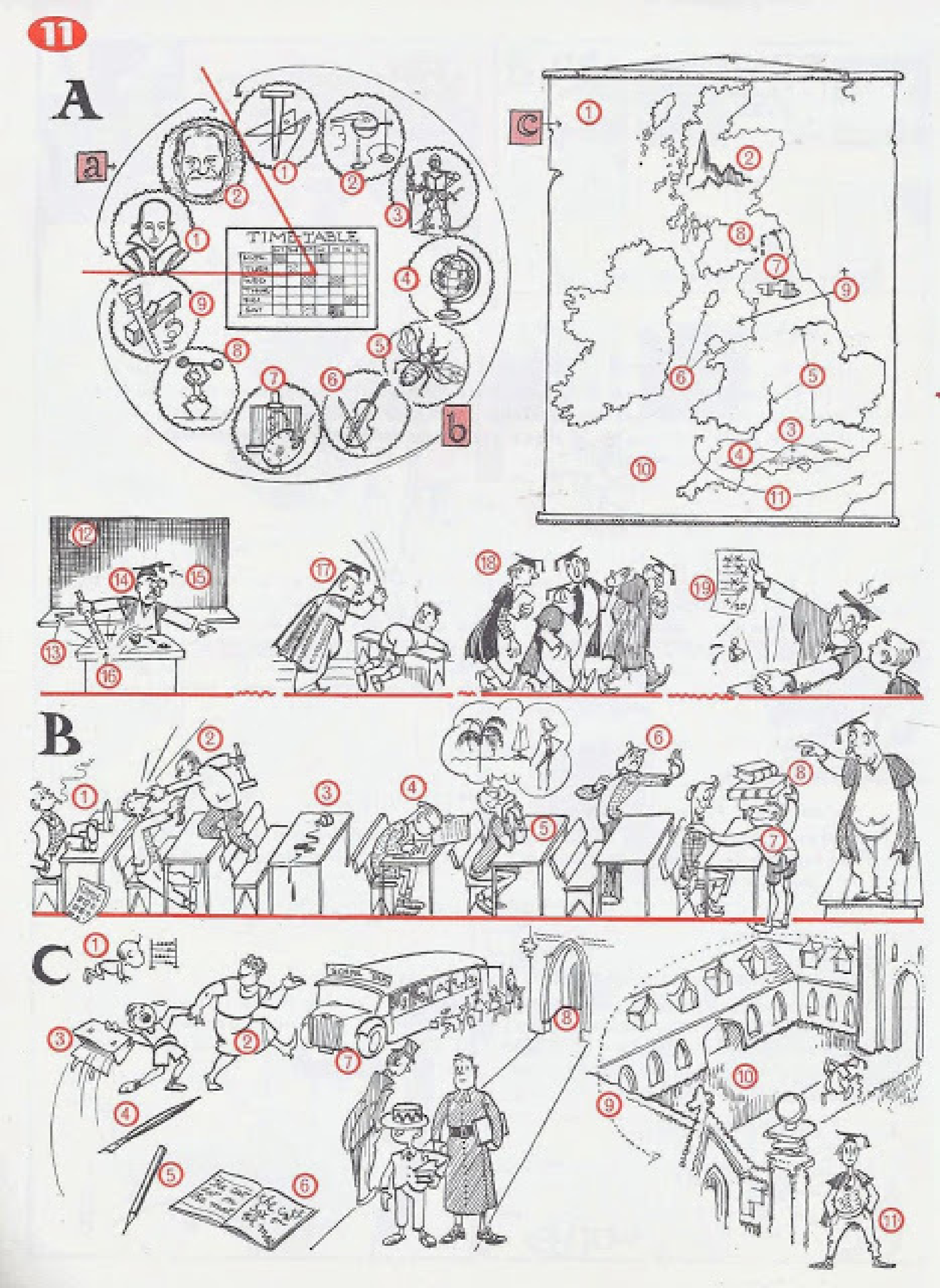
D — AUTUMN

(September, October, November). It is damp *(≠ dry).*

1 it rains *(April showers — it rains cats and dogs)* ; 2 a muddy puddle ; 3 the clouds ; 4 a flash of lightning ; we hear the thunder ; 5 the rainbow ; 6 a storm *(< a tempest)* : the wind **blows**, the leaves whirl down ; 7 haze < mist < fog < pea-soup. Modern cities are now poisoned by " smog " *(= smoke + fog)* ; 8 we **take** an umbrella.

E — TEMPERATURE

1 icy ; 2 freezing ; 3 cold ; 4 cool ; 5 mild ; 6 warm ; 7 hot.


A
a
b
c
TIME-TABLE
B
C

11 EDUCATION

> *" ... the whining school-boy, with his satchel*
> *And shining morning face, creeping like snail*
> *Unwillingly to school. "*
>
> Shakespeare.

A — THE TIME-TABLE

The subjects **taught** *(by the teachers)* and **learnt** *(by the pupils)* during the various periods *(40 or 45 minutes each)* of the day are :

a — 1 English grammar, language and literature ; 2 modern languages *(French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian, etc...).*

b — 1 Mathematics *(Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry)* ; 2 Physics and Chemistry ; 3 History *(a historian, historical)* ; 4 Geography ; 5 Natural Sciences ; 6 Music ; 7 Drawing ; 8 Physical Training *(Gym, Athletics, Sports)* ; 9 Handicrafts.

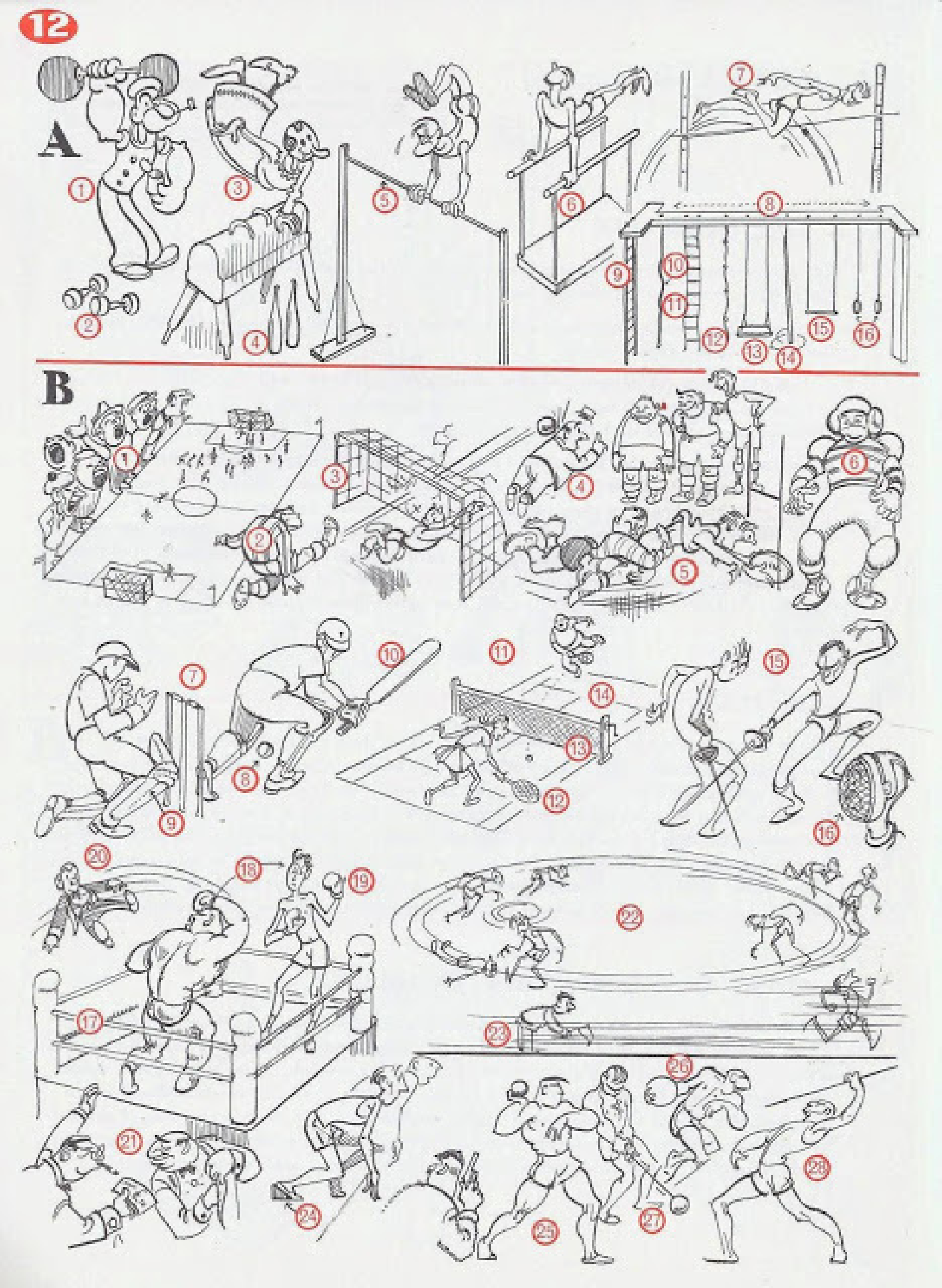
c — 1 a map of the British Isles **shows** high mountains (2), round hills (3), flat plains (4), rivers (5), islands (6), lakes (7), frontiers *(= borders)* (8), seas (9), oceans, (10) and channels (11) ; 12 the blackboard ; a piece of chalk (13) ; 14 a teacher with his mortar-board on (15) ; 16 he strikes the desk *(or the pupils)* with a ruler to **keep** order ; 17 he canes the pupils when they are naughty *(≠ good)* or lazy (≠ hardworking) ; 18 all the members of the staff *(headmaster and teachers)* **wear** black gowns ; 19 " 2/20 " is a bad mark ; it is worse than " 4/20 " ; " 18/20 " is a very good mark ; it is better than " 16/20 ", which is not so bad after all.

B — IN CLASS

1 he is not attentive : he **pays** little attention. If he does not study seriously, he will fail *(≠ pass)* his exam(ination) ; 2 they misbehave *(to behave, behaviour)*, they will be punished ; 3 desks spotted with ink ; 4 he **keeps** quiet and works hard : at the end of the school-year he will be rewarded with prizes and his parents will be proud of him ; 5 he is **dreaming** of the **coming** holidays ; 6 he refuses to say his lesson ; 7 he congratulates his school-fellow *(" My congratulations, old boy ! ")* for his clever pyramid of text-books and dictionaries (8). This teacher obviously *(= unquestionably)* lacks discipline ; his teaching methods may be good, but he is not severe enough and the pupils do not obey *(or : disobey)* him.

C — GOING TO SCHOOL, THEN TO COLLEGE

1 Nursery, then primary school ; 2 the poor mother tries *(vainly)* to drag her darling son *(" the apple of her eye ")* to school ; she has **spoilt** him instead of being severe ; 3 he drops a pen (4), a pencil (5), and a copy-book (6), from his satchel ; 7 the pupils **go** to school *(secondary, county- [or grammar-] school)* by bus. It is a co-ed *(= co-educational)* school ; 8 in a Public School the pupils **wear** funny uniforms ; 9 in a university **made** of several colleges each **standing** round a quad (rangle) (10) professors **give** lectures to their students (11). Those who have not yet obtained their degrees *(= diplomas)* are " undergraduates ".


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12 SPORTS AND GAMES

> *" Probably the Battle of Waterloo WAS won on the playing fields of Eton, but the opening battles of all subsequent wars have been lost there. "*
>
> G. Orwell.

A — GYM, THE GYMNASIUM APPARATUS

1 When he has had the chance to eat spinach, Popeye can lift up very heavy weights : what a strong *(≠ weak)* athlete ! 2 dumb-bells ; 3 Olive Oil jumps over the vaulting-horse ; 4 Indian clubs ; 5 the fixed bar ; 6 parallel bars ; 7 a jumper ; the high jump ; with a long pole *(made of glass fibre)* he would jump far higher *(the pole vault)* ; 8 a cross-beam ; 9 a fixed ladder ; 10 a rope ; 11 a rope-ladder ; 12 a knotted rope ; 13 a swing (to swing) ; 14 a swinging pole ; 15 a trapeze ; 16 hand rings.

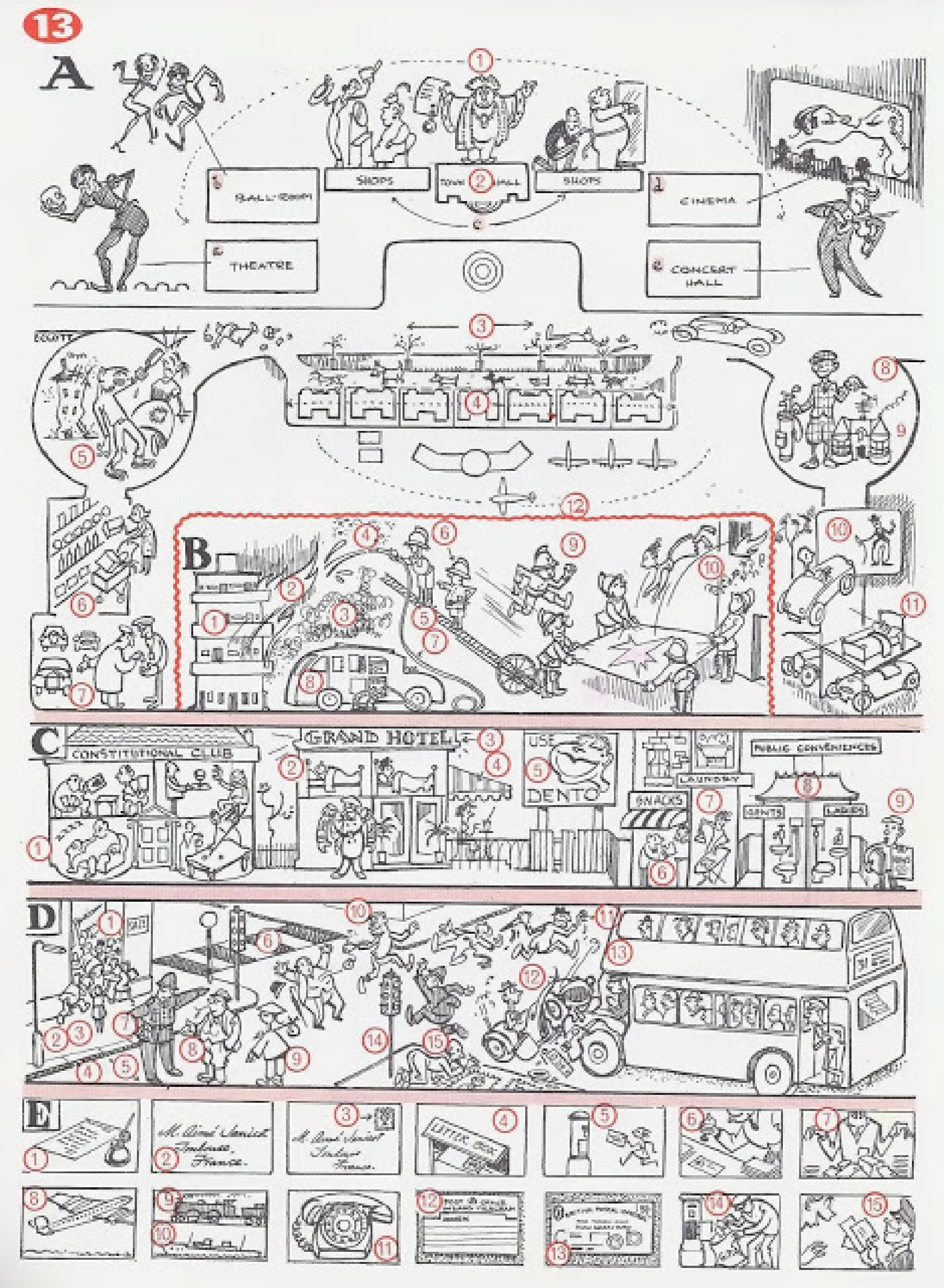
B — SPORTS, GAMES AND ATHLETICS

1 from the touch-line, the fans *(or : supporters)* encourage the players with enthusiasm and occasionally boo *(or kill)* the referee *(: umpire for cricket, tennis, baseball)* ; 2 Association Football *(= Soccer)* : the football player kicks the round leather ball between the goal-posts (3) defended by a fantastic goal-keeper ; he thus scores a goal ; 4 the coach advises his players *(advice, a piece of advice)* ; 5 Rugby Football *(= Rugger)*. The players score tries *(3 points)*, convert them *(2 points)*, score penalty or drop goals *(3 points)* ; 6 American football is rougher than European rugger.

Cricket : 7 the wicket. The cricketers' legs are protected from the hard ball (8) by thick pads (9) ; 10 a batsman with his bat.

Lawn-tennis : 11 the tennis players, with their rackets (12) send the ball over the net (13) stretched across the court (14) ; 15 Fencing *(with a foil, a sword or a sabre)* ; 16 a mask.

Boxing : 17 in the ring, the boxers (18) with their fists covered by thick gloves (19), box each other... or the referee (20) ; 21 two spectators are betting on the chances of these amiable gentlemen. The stronger boxer will win (≠ to lose) the match ; 22 a long distance race ; 23 a short distance race *(= a sprint)* ; the runner leans his feet against the starting-blocks (24) ; when the gun goes off, he will spring forward *(≠ backward)* ; 25 to put the weight ; 26 to throw the discus, the hammer (27), the javelin (28).



13
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BALLROOM
SHOPS
TOWN HALL
SHOPS
CINEMA
THEATRE
CONCERT HALL
B
C
CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB
GRAND HOTEL
USE
DENTO
SNACKS
LAUNDRY
PUBLIC CONVENIENCES
GENTS
LADIES
D
E
LETTER BOX

13 CITY

> *" The natives were Cucama Indians, an amiable but degraded race, with mental powers hardly superior to the average Londoner's. "*
>
> Conan Doyle.

A — CITIES OF TOMORROW

1 the administrative centre, with shops and places of entertainment ; a-theatres ; b-ball-rooms *(or : palais de la danse)* to dance ; c-shops ; d-cinemas ; e-concert halls ; **2** the Town-Hall *(the mayor, the town-councillors)* ; **3** a highway ; **4** the residential district ; **5** poor slums ; **6** a supermarket ; **7** a car park ; **8** the suburbs ; **9** a villa ; **10** a drive-in cinema ; **11** a motel *(there are also " skitels " and " botels " ; tomorrow : " helitels ")* ; **12** the airport.

B — FIRE !

1 a fire breaks out ; **2** the flames ; **3** the smoke ; **4** sparks fly in every direction ; **5** from the tops of their long ladders, the firemen of the fire brigade, their heads protected by their helmets **(6)**, pour torrents of water out of their hoses **(7)** ; **8** a fire-engine ; **9** they rush to the rescue of people jumping out of their windows **(10)**.

C — TOWN-BUILDINGS

1 a club ; **2** a hotel ; **3** a neon sign ; **4** an awning ; **5** a poster *(to advertise products)* ; **6** a bar, a snack bar ; **7** at the laundry they wash and iron our clothes ; **8** the lavatory ; **9** the newsboy shouts out the latest news of the day.

A few professions : a fishmonger, a fruiterer, a bookseller *(a bookshop)*, a jeweller *(jewels, pearls)*.

Ministers, members of Parliament and civil servants work for the State.

Businessmen, engineers and workmen work in offices and factories. Tramps do nothing but wander about the city streets.

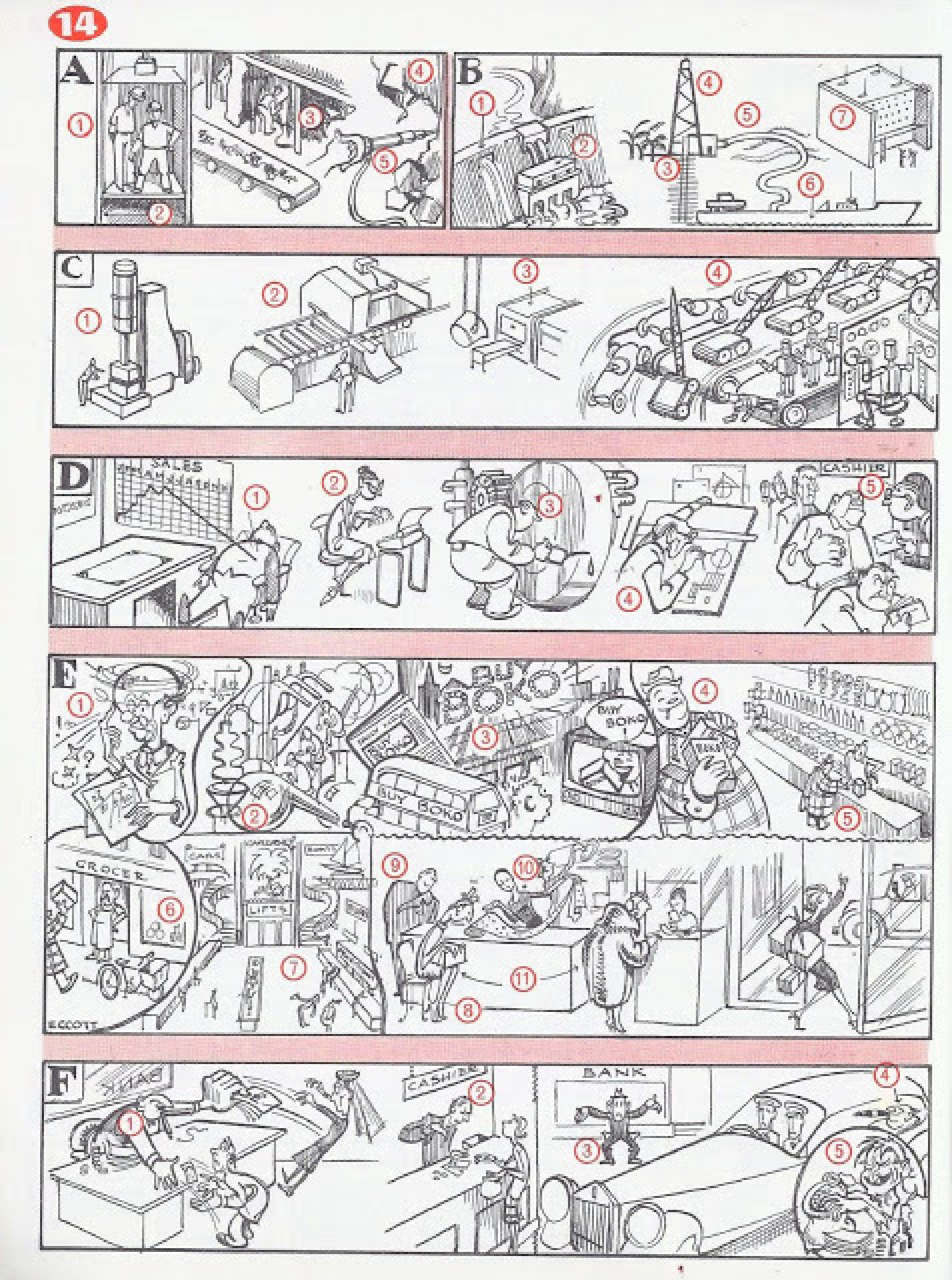
D — A CROSSROADS

1 a crowd ; **2** a street lamp ; **3** the pavement *(for pedestrians)* ; **4** the kerb ; **5** the roadway ; **6** a zebra crossing *(with black and yellow stripes)* ; pedestrians had better keep on it not to be run over by vehicles ; **7** the policeman controls the traffic, gives information to strangers **(8)** and foreigners **(9)**, arrests thieves *(one thief)* **(10)** and murderers **(11)**... whenever he can, writes a report when there is an accident **(12)** ; **13** a double-decker ; **14** traffic lights *(red : stop ! amber : just a minute ! green :* go ! *)* ; **15** a pavement artist.

E — THE POST

1 a letter ; **2** the address ; **3** I stick a stamp in the top right-hand corner of the envelope ; **4** a letter box ; **5** a pillar box *(to post a letter)*. In the G.P.O. *(general post office)* the post office clerks stamp **(6)** letters, cards, and parcels, sort them **(7)** for { abroad by airmail **(8)** or by sea **(10)**, inland by train **(9)**. }

From the post office I send telephone calls **(11)**, telegrams **(12)**, postal orders **(13)** ; **14** the postman collects the letters from the boxes and delivers the mail **(15)**.


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SALES
CASHIER
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BUY
BOKO
BUY BOKO
GROCER
LIFTS
E.SCOTT
F
CASHIER
BANK

14 INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

> *" For all day the wheels are droning, turning.*
> *Their wind comes in our faces*
> *Till our hearts turn, our heads with pulses burning,*
> *And the walls turn in their places. "*
>
> Elizabeth Barret Browning : *The Cry of the Children.*

A — A COAL MINE

1 in the cage the miners **go down** the shaft (2) ; 3 a gallery ; 4 a seam ; 5 they **dig** out the coal with drills. What a hard job !

B — OTHER SOURCES OF ENERGY

1 a dam ; 2 in the power-station the water works the turbines to **give** electricity ; 3 an oil-well ; 4 a derrick ; 5 a pipe line conveys the oil to the tankers (6) or the refinery ; 7 an atomic pile.

C — A FACTORY

1 a pneumatic power hammer ; 2 a rolling mill ; 3 in the blast furnaces raw metals are melted ; 4 in modern factories machines supersede human labour. Electronic machines produce engines, cars, bulldozers, excavators and robots which will **make** robots which will, etc...

D — BUSINESS

1 the manufacturer commits suicide : his profits were too low, his expenses too high ; 2 a typist (with a typewriter) ; 3 an engineer ; 4 a designer ; 5 the accountant **pays** the workers' wages.

On strike : When the workers are dissatisfied with their wages, their trade unions order them to **go** on strike. They stop working. If they get a rise, they resume work. In periods of economic(al) crisis *(p : crises)* many workers are out of work *(= the unemployed).*

E — COMMERCE

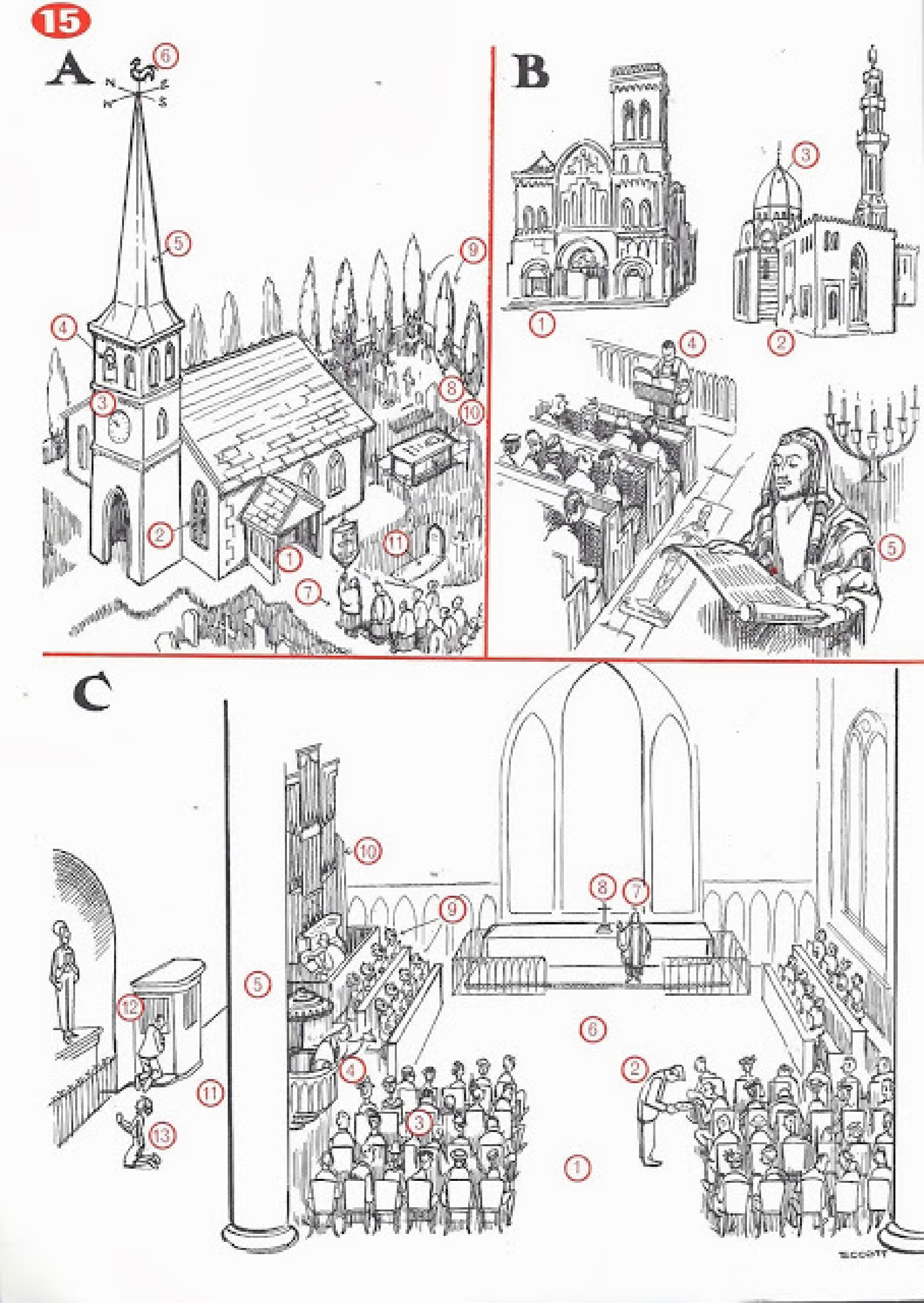
1 an inventor *(to invent, an invention, a discovery)* ; 2 a laboratory *(to test a product)* ; 3 advertising ; 4 a salesman carries samples of the new products to the various tradesmen : wholesale dealers (5) and retailers (6) ; 7 a big store ; 8 a shop ; 9 the shopkeeper and the shop-assistants (10) serve the customers (11) who are **doing** their shopping. The latter **pay, get** their change and carry away what they have **bought.**

> Social promotion
> yesterday : shop-assistant
> today : saleswoman
> tomorrow : store hostess.

F — BANKING

1 a banker **lends** money ; his clients **borrow** it at a low (or high) rate of interest ; 2 the cashier **takes** the cheques and **gives** back paper banknotes and metal coins ; 3 he is poor : he has wasted his fortune instead of saving money or investing it ; 4 he is rich *(= wealthy)* : he is a busy man ; 5 he is a miser : he does not **spend** his money, he counts it over and over again.

> British currency : 1 penny (d) —12→ 1 shilling (s) —20→ 1 pound sterling (£)
> American currency : 1 cent (c) —100→ 1 dollar ($)



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B
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C
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
SCOTT

15 CHURCH AND RELIGION

> *" Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind : and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls ; it tolls for thee. "*
>
> John Donne.

A — THE OUTSIDE OF AN ANGLICAN CHURCH

1 the porch ; 2 a stained-glass window ; 3 in the clock-tower the bells (4) **ring** *(they chime, toll, boom, or peal)* ; 5 a spire ; 6 a weathercock ; 7 a procession *(pilgrims, a pilgrimage)* ; 8 in the churchyard, surrounded by cypress-trees (9), the dead are buried in tombs (10) or graves (11) under slabs **reading**:

" Here **lies** *Samuel X...*
Born *on... Dead on...*
May his soul rest in peace ! "

B — RELIGIONS

1 in this Romanesque chapel, with a Gothic steeple, the Roman Catholic priest celebrates the sacred sacrament of the Mass ; 2 in a mosque the Moslems worship Allah ; 3 a dome ; 4 in a Protestant church the ministers **read** from the Gospel *(the New Testament, the Bible)* and the congregation **sing** hymns and psalms ; 5 in the synagogue the rabbi **reads** extracts from the Old Testament *(Jews do not believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ)*.

The Anglican Church *(or : Church of England)* :

— the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, bishops *(at the head of a diocese)*, clergymen *(the vicar and his curate)*.

The Roman Catholic Church :

— the Pope, cardinals, (arch) bishops, priests *(in charge of a parish)*.

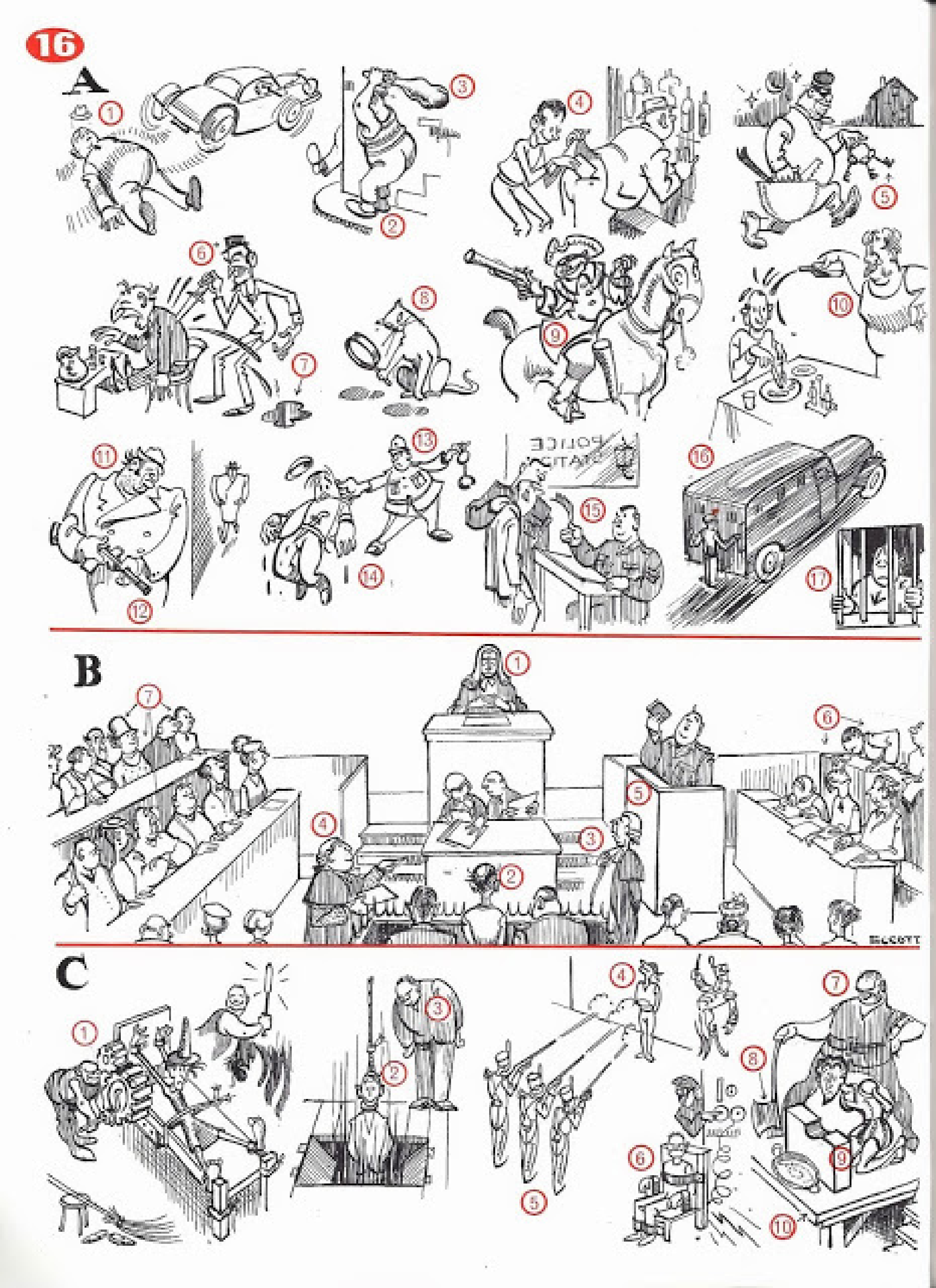
C — THE INSIDE OF A CATHEDRAL

1 the nave ; 2 he is **taking** the collection *(parishioners are occasionally generous)* ; 3 in their pews the congregation attend the service ; 4 the curate preaches a sermon from the pulpit ; 5 the pillars support the vault ; 6 the choir ; 7 the vicar blesses the congregation from the altar ; 8 a cross *(I cross myself in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen !)* ; 9 the choir-boys **sing** hymns in praise of God : they adore Him ; 10 the organ ; 11 the aisle ; 12 he is confessing his sins : he will **get** absolved and pardoned if he repents sincerely ; 13 she prays *(a prayer)* **kneeling** in front of the statue of her favourite saint *(she hopes this saint will* **work** *some miracle for her : she has great faith in him — or her —)*.

After death the souls of good people **fly** up to heaven where they enjoy God's everlasting peace with the saints and the angels.

The souls of wicked people crawl down to hell to be tormented by the devils.

" There will be **weeping** *and wailing and gnashing of teeth. "*


16
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16 JUSTICE AND LAW

" The murderer is thirty-nine, an orphan, wears a blue tie and had tuberculosis six years ago " remarked Sherlock Holmes after examining a button he had found in the victim's hand. " Wonderful ! " I cried. " Elementary ! " said he.

A — THE DUTIES OF THE POLICE

Scotland Yard, the F.B.I. *(in the U.S.)*, detectives, policemen.

1 an accident : a pedestrian is run over *(ambulance, hospital, cemetery, Amen !)* ; 2 a thief *(two thieves) (" Stop thief ! ")* ; 3 a club ; 4 a pickpocket : the passer-by is not aware *(= conscious)* of being robbed ; 5 with his bunch of skeleton keys, the burglar enters houses at night ; 6 a murderer *(to murder)* ; 7 the victim's blood is spilt on the ground ; 8 the detective, disguised as a cat is looking for a criminal ; 9 a highwayman *(he attacked stage-coaches in the olden times and robbed the travellers of their purses)* ; 10 this shrew torments her poor innocent husband ; she will lose her divorce suit, all the more so as she will find it difficult to seduce the judge ; 11 a gangster with a tommy-gun (12); 13 the policeman has arrested the killer (14); he will take him to the police station (15) then to prison in the prison van (16) *(" Black Maria ")* ; 17 the prisoner is imprisoned behind the iron bars of his cell *(≠ to be free, freedom)*.

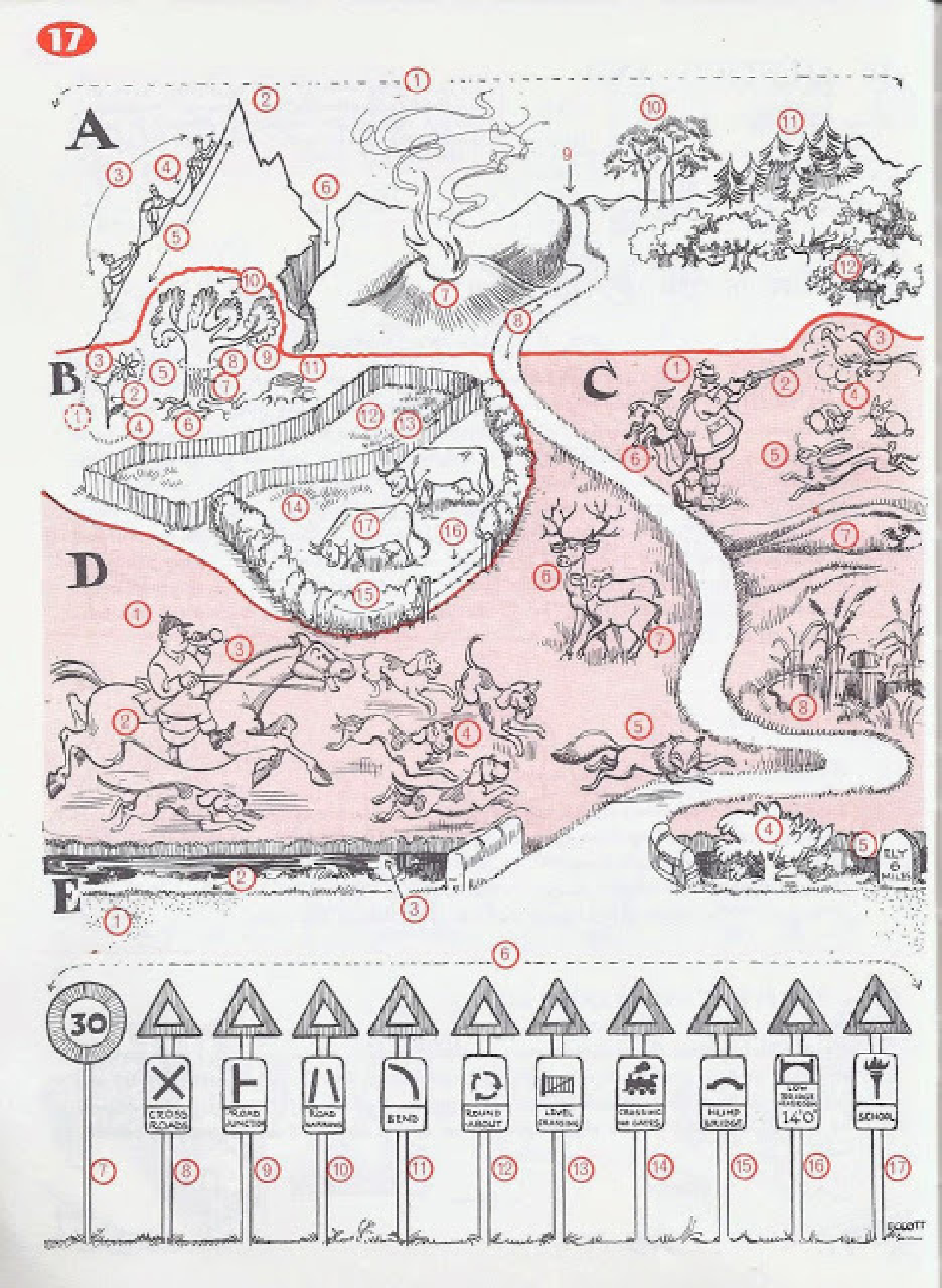
B — JUSTICE

It is administered in a tribunal *(= court)*.

1 the judge condemns the culprits, acquits the accused who are not guilty (2); 3 the counsel for the prosecution accuses those defended by the counsel for the defence who pleads (4); 5 the witness box : the witnesses swear on the Bible to speak the truth ; 6 the journalists attend the trial to send their reports to their newspapers, for the public is fond of murder cases ; 7 the jury. The culprit is sentenced to death, hard labour or prison.

C — TORTURE AND EXECUTION

1 in the Middle Ages *(= medieval times)* suspected people *(witches generally)* were tortured and they used to confess all they knew or even did not know ; 2 the gallows *(" He was hanged by the neck till death ensued ")* ; 3 a hangman ; 4 a traitor *(or a spy)* is shot (down) by a firing-squad (5); 6 to electrocute *(on an electric chair)* ; 7 the executioner beheads with an axe (8); 9 a block ; 10 a scaffold.


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CROSS ROADS
ROAD JUNCTION
ROAD NARROWS
BEND
ROUND ABOUT
LEVEL CROSSING
CROSSING NO GATES
HUMP BRIDGE
LOW BRIDGE HEADROOM
14'0"
SCHOOL
ELY 6 MILES

17 COUNTRY

> *" The year's at the spring,*
> *And day's at the morn ;*
> *Morning's at seven ;*
> *The hill-side's dew-pearled...*
> *All's right with the world. "*
> Robert Browning.

A — THE MOUNTAIN

1 a snow-capped range stretches along the horizon ; 2 the peak *(= top, summit, crest)* **rises** in the sky ; 3 the rock-climbers, fastened to the same rope (4) climb up the steep *(≠ gentle)* slopes (5) ; 6 a ravine *(= gully)* ; 7 a volcano ; 8 the path *(= lane)* **winds** up to the pass (9) ; 10 a grove *(with pine-trees in it)* ; 11 a wood *(with fir-trees)* ; 12 a forest *(with oak-trees)*.

B — THE PLAIN

1 a flower ; 2 the stem ; 3 a thorn *(it pricks)* ; 4 a leaf *(two leaves)* ; 5 a tree ; 6 the roots *(to uproot a tree)* ; 7 the trunk covered with bark : 8 a smooth *(≠ gnarled)* trunk ; 9 a branch > a bough > a twig ; 10 the foliage ; 11 a stump ; 12 a field enclosed by a wooden fence (13) ; 14 a meadow *(= pasture)* surrounded by a hedge (15) ; 16 barbed wire ; 17 the cattle graze.

C — SHOOTING

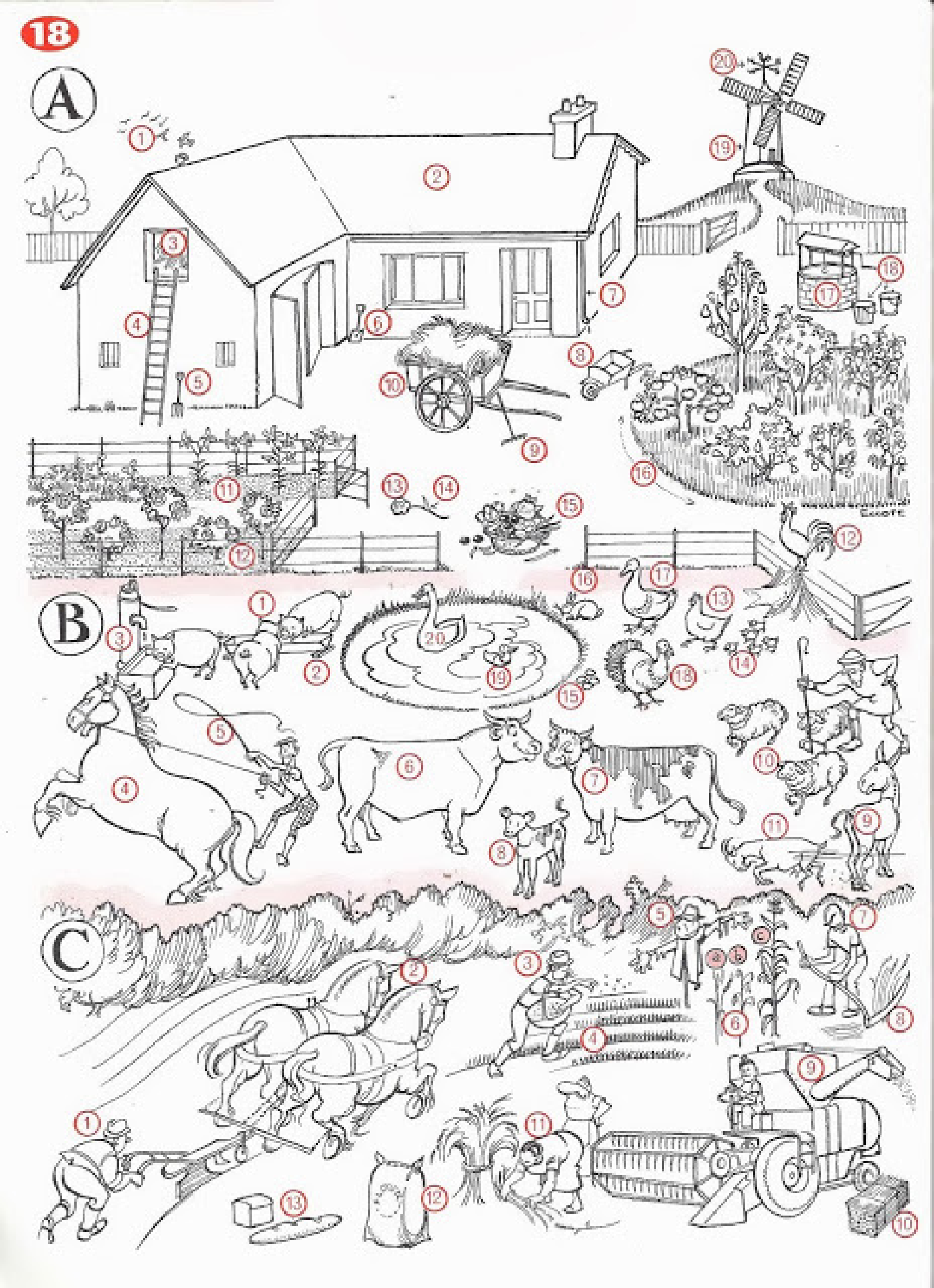
1 the sportsman aims at the game with his gun (2), then he fires. If he is a good shot, he will kill *(≠ miss)* pheasants (3), partridges, quails, rabbits (4), or hares (5). At the end of the day his game-bag (6) will be full *(≠ empty)* ; 7 a moor ; 8 a marsh.

D — HUNTING

1 the huntsman, **sitting** in the saddle (2) and **blowing** his horn (3), **rides** his horse. He follows his pack of fast *(≠ slow)* hounds (4) : they chase foxes (5), stags (6), or deer (7) *(one deer)*.

E — THE ROAD

1 the roadway ; 2 the roadside ; 3 a ditch full of muddy water ; 4 a bush *(" do not* **beat** *about the bush ")* ; 5 a milestone ; 6 roadsigns remind us of the dangers of the road ; 7 speed limit : 30 miles per hour ; 8 crossroads *(! ! a cross road)* ; 9 road junction : look right ; 10 road narrows : slacken speed ; 11 bend : check your brakes ; 12 roundabout : try to stop **driving** round ; 13 level crossing : beware of the trains ; 14 crossing, no gates : be very careful ; 15 hump bridge : mind your heads ; 16 low bridge : **bend** your heads ; 17 school : mind the charming pupils.


A
B
C

18 FARM

> *" Early in October, when the corn was stacked and some of it was already threshed, a flight of pigeons came whirling through the air and alighted in the yard of Animal Farm in the wildest excitement."*
>
> George Orwell : *Animal Farm.*

A — FARM BUILDINGS

1 the pigeons fly about the roof of the farm-house (2) in which the farmer and the farmer's wife live ; 3 in the barn straw is stored ; 4 a ladder ; 5 a fork ; 6 a shovel ; 7 a pipe ; 8 a wheelbarrow ; 9 a rake ; 10 a cart loaded with hay ; 11 a flowerbed *(with roses, pinks, lilies, etc...)* ; 12 a wire fence surrounds the garden ; 13 the petals ; 14 the thorn ; 15 a basket full of vegetables from the kitchen garden *(potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, cabbages and cauliflowers)* ; 16 in the orchard we pick fruit from the fruit-trees *(yellow apples, red cherries, black figs, soft peaches, juicy pears, small plums, golden apricots)*. From warmer countries we get : oranges, lemons and grapes *(to* **make** *wine)* ; 17 a well ; 18 a pail and a bucket *(wood)* ; 19 a windmill ; 20 a weathercock.

B — IN THE FARM-YARD

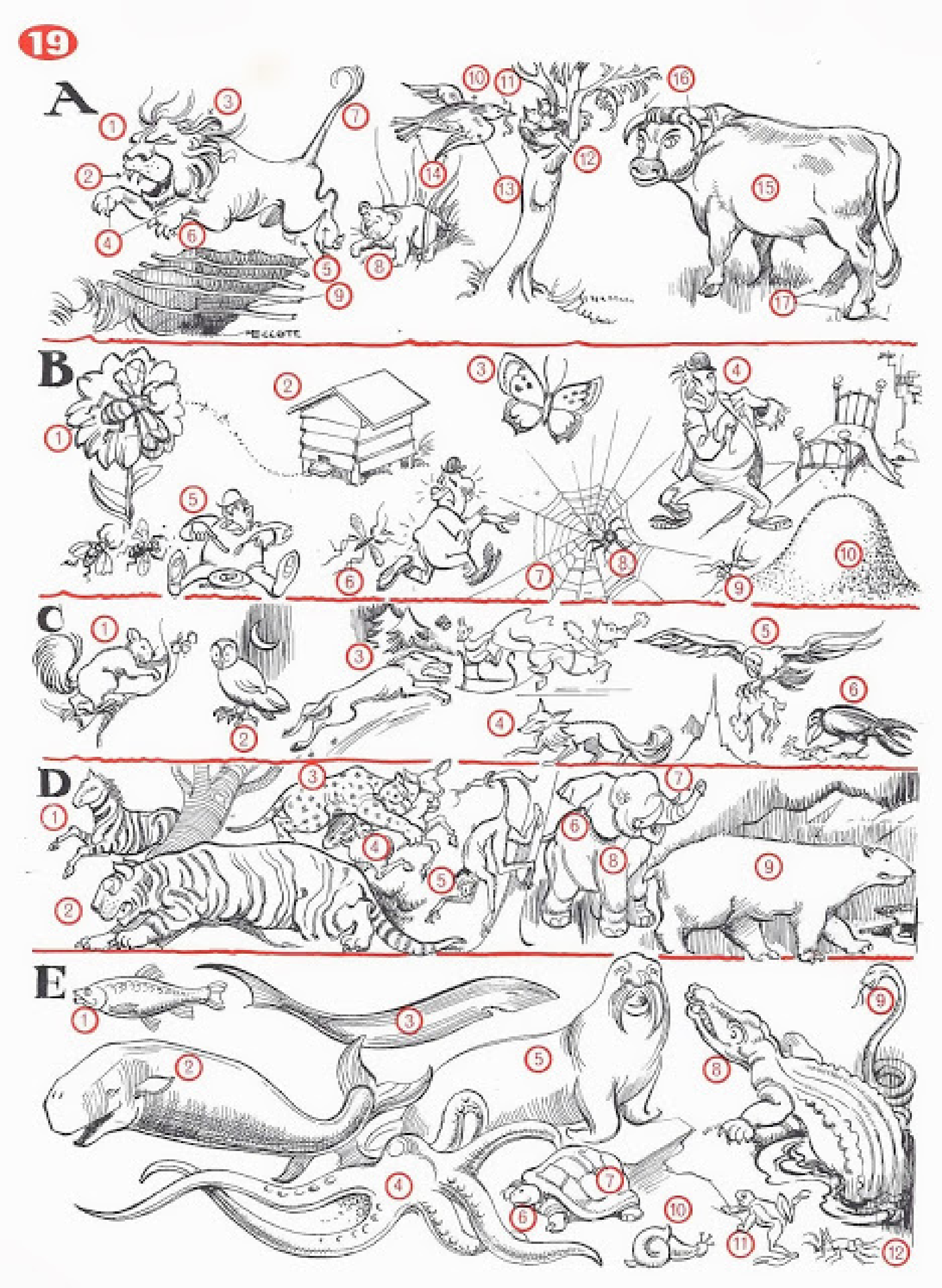
The cattle : 1 the pigs **eat** out of a trough (2) and **drink** water from the pump (3) ; 4 a horse ; 5 a whip *(to whip)* ; 6 a bull ; 7 a cow ; 8 a calf *(two calves)* ; 9 a donkey *(an ass)* ; 10 a sheep ; the shepherd watches over his flock of sheep ; 11 a goat.

The poultry *(in the poultry-yard)* 12 a cock ; 13 a hen ; 14 chicks and chickens ; 15 eggs *(an omelet(te))* ; 16 a rabbit ; 17 a goose *(two geese)* ; 18 a turkey *(" I wish you a merry Xmas")* ; 19 the ducks **swim** in the pond ; 20 a swan.

C — FARMING

1 the ploughman ploughs his fields with his plough **drawn** by a team of horses (2) ; 3 the sower **sows :** he scatters seeds all over the furrows (4) ; 5 the scarecrow frightens birds away ; 6 the cereals are ripe : a) corn ; b) oats ; c) maize ; 7 the harvester reaps with his scythe (8) ; 9 nowadays the harvest is **done** by huge machines called " combines " which reap the ears of corn, thresh them *(= separate the grain from the straw)* and bind the straw in bales (10) ; 11 she gathers the ears to **make** sheaves *(one sheaf)* ; 12 in the mill the miller **grinds** the corn into flour which is baked into loaves *(one loaf)* of bread (13) in the baker's oven.

the ox	lives in	a cowshed	and gives	beef
the calf		a cowshed		veal
the pig		a pigsty		pork
the sheep		a fold		mutton
the horse		a stable		horse meat


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19 ANIMALS

> *" A smiling young lady of Riga,*
> *Once went for a ride on a tiger ;*
> *They returned from the ride*
> *With the lady inside,*
> *And the smile on the face of the tiger. "*
>
> A limerick.

A — GENERAL

1 the lion is a wild *(≠ domestic)* animal ; 2 the fangs ; 3 the mane ; 4 the fore feet ; 5 the hind legs *(a lion has four paws)* ; 6 the claws ; 7 the tail ; 8 a lion cub ; 9 if the lion **falls** into the trap, he will be **taken** to the zoo or the menagerie of a circus where a lion-tamer will tame it ; 10 a bird **catches** worms (11) in its beak *(= bill)* and **takes** them to its little ones in the nest (12) ; 13 the wings ; 14 the feathers ; 15 a bull *(a bull-fight, a torero)* ; 16 horns ; 17 hoofs *(or : hooves)*.

B — INSECTS

1 the bees fly from flower to flower to suck the juice and **make** honey in the beehives (2) ; 3 a butterfly ; 4 he scratches himself : he **has** fleas on his body, lice *(one louse)* on his head, bugs in his bed ; 5 flies torment him and mosquitoes **sting** him painfully (6) ; 7 in its web (8) the spider **catches** small insects ; 9 an ant ; 10 an ant-hill.

C — IN THE WOODS AND MOUNTAINS

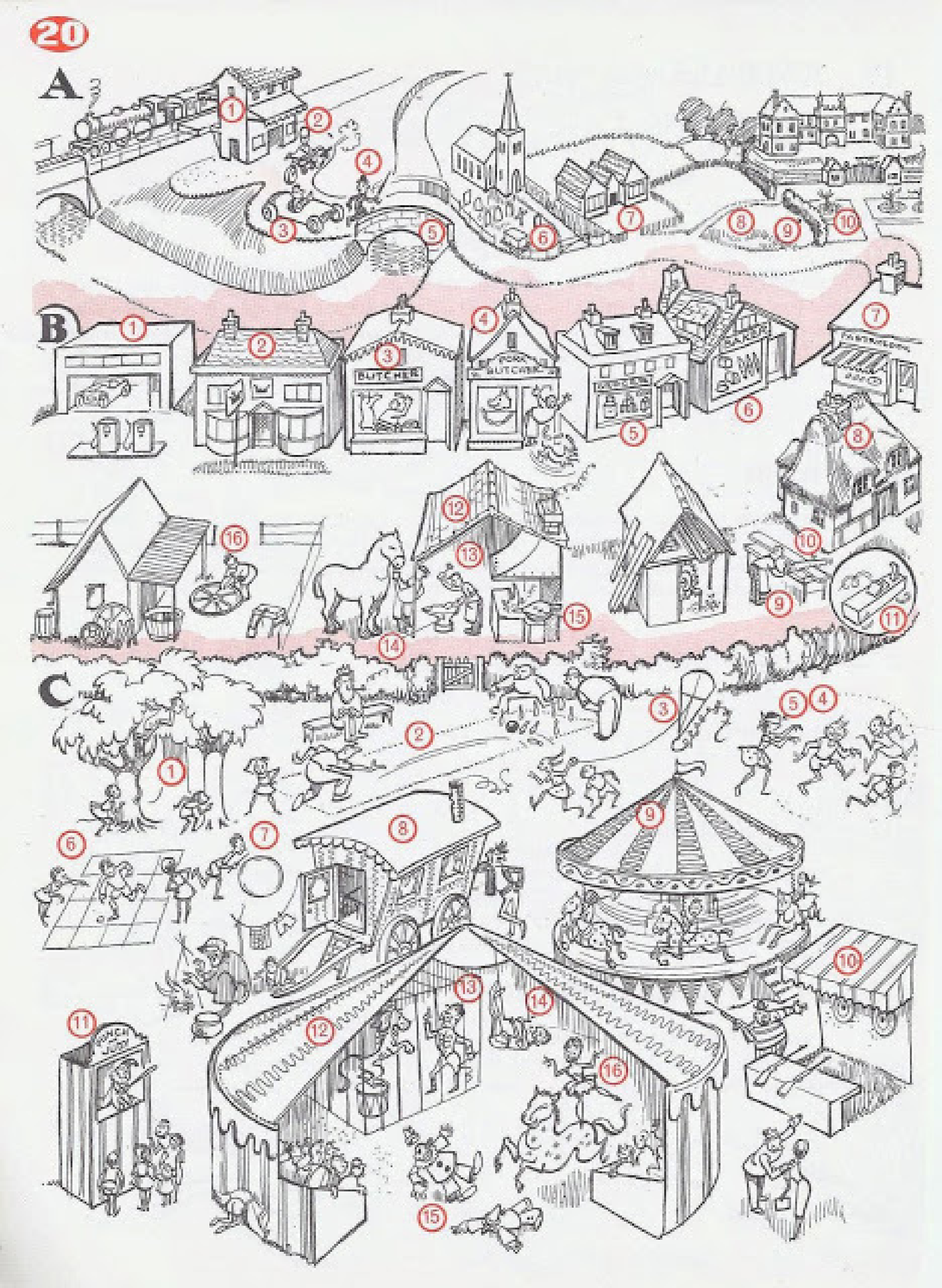
1 the squirrel jumps from branch to branch to collect its favourite food : nuts ; 2 the owl hoots at night ; 3 a cruel wolf *(two wolves)* ; 4 a cunning fox ; 5 an eagle high above the crests ; 6 a raven.

D — IN THE JUNGLE

1 a striped zebra ; 2 the tiger crouches on the ground ; 3 the spotted leopard **springs** upon its prey (4) to **tear** it to pieces ; 5 a monkey *(How funny it is when it* ***makes*** *faces !)* ; 6 an elephant ; 7 the trunk ; 8 ivory tusks ; 9 the polar bear **has** beautiful white fur.

E — IN AND BESIDE THE WATER

1 a trout *(its body is covered with scales)* ; 2 a whale ; 3 a shark ; 4 an octopus ; 5 a sea-lion ; 6 the tortoise carries its shell (7) with it ; 8 a crocodile *(crocodile tears)* ; 9 snakes and snails (10) crawl on the ground ; 11 frogs and crickets (12) hop in the grass.


20
A
B
BUTCHER
PORK BUTCHER
C
PUNCH

20 VILLAGE

> *" Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain!"*
> Goldsmith : *The deserted village.*

House < farm < hamlet < village < town < city < capital.

A — ACROSS THE VILLAGE

To go from the railway station (1) to the manor house inhabited by the Squire we **ride** (2), **drive** (3), or walk (4) along the road, across a bridge over the river (5), past the churchyard (6) beside the school (7), left into the common *(or: green)* (8), out of it through a hedge (9) across the public park (10), up to the gate of the manor.

B — PROFESSIONS AND TRADES

1 garage and filling-station (they repair the damaged cars, refill the empty tanks with petrol).

2 inn : (to **eat**, to **drink**, to **sleep**) — the traveller **puts up** for the night : he is **given** accomodation.

3 at the butcher's we **buy** meat *(beef, veal, mutton).*

4 the porkbutcher **sells** pork *(ham, sausage).*

5 at the grocer's we **find** : oil, chocolate, pepper, salt and so on... At the dairy we **find** : milk, butter, cheese, eggs.

6 the baker supplies us with bread ; 7 at the pastrycook's *(or : confectionery)* we **get** : cakes, buns, scones, ice-cream.

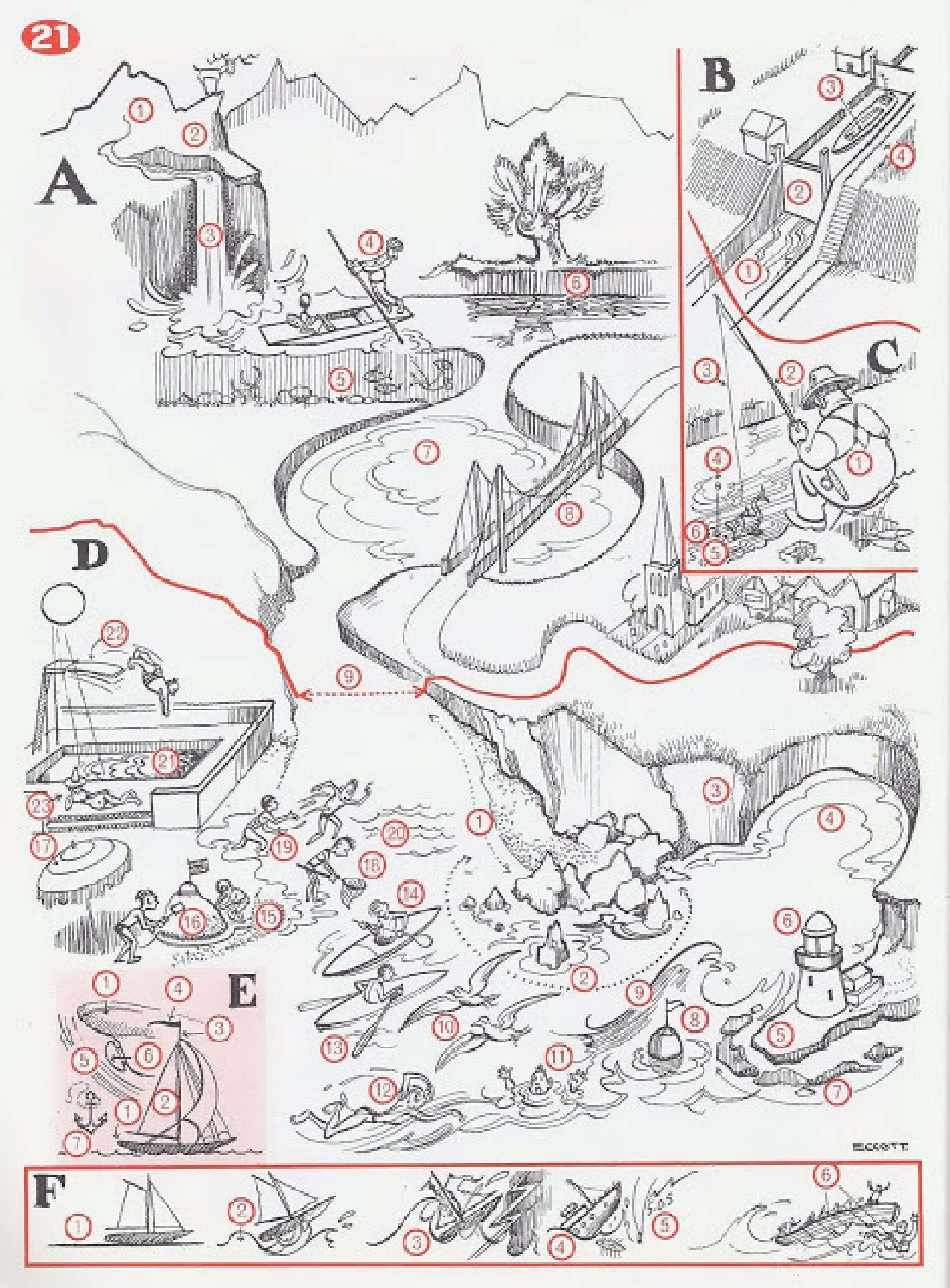
8 a thatched cottage.

9 the joiner **saws** (10) (!! : to **see**, to **sew**, to **sow**, to **show**) ; 11 with a plane he **makes** rough boards smooth ; 12 in the smithy the blacksmith (13) **strikes** the horseshoes with a hammer on the anvil (14) ; we **hear** a tinkle ; 15 bellows (to **blow**)... ; 16 the wheelwright **makes** wheels.

C — VILLAGE AMUSEMENTS

1 to play **hide and seek** ; 2 ninepins ; 3 to fly a kite ;
4 blind-man's-buff ; 5 a scarf *(over the eyes).*
6 hopscotch *(to hop = to leap on one foot)* ; 7 to trundle a hoop ; 8 a caravan with gypsies ;
9 a merry-go-round ; 10 a shooting booth ; 11 a puppet-show *(Punch and Judy show).*
12 the cone-shaped tent of a circus ; 13 behind the strong bars of the cages in the menagerie, the lion-tamer tames the wild beasts ; 14 the trapeze acrobat (to **swing**) ; 15 clowns **make** us laugh ; 16 an equestrian *(or : circus rider).*

(N.B. : a conjuror **does** *many tricks with his hands).*
in a village, life is dull *(= monotonous ≠ exciting)* but healthy *(! ! wealth is not health).*


A
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C
D
E
F
SOS
SCOTT

21 WATER

> *"The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,*
> *The furrow followed free.*
> *We were the first that ever burst*
> *Into that silent sea."*
>
> Coleridge.

A — WATERCOURSES

A stream *(= a brook)*, a river *(the River Thames)* ;
1 the source **(to spring)** *(In spring, the springs spring like springs)* ; 2 a torrent ; 3 a water-fall ; 4 he punts on his punt with a pole ; 5 the bottom of the river ; 6 a bank *(= the riverside)* ; 7 a lake ; 8 a suspension bridge ; 9 the mouth *(estuary)*.
The river **runs** *(or: flows)* down the valley, along the plain, across fields and meadows, through towns and villages, into the sea.

B — A CANAL

1 a canal ; 2 a lock : when there is a difference of level ; 3 a barge ; 4 the tow-path.

C — ANGLING

1 an angler on his stool ; 2 a rod ; 3 a line ; 4 a float *(it bobs up and down when a fish* (5) *bites the bait on the hook* (6)*)*. An angler angles for pleasure, a fisherman fishes with his net to earn his living.

D — AT THE SEASIDE

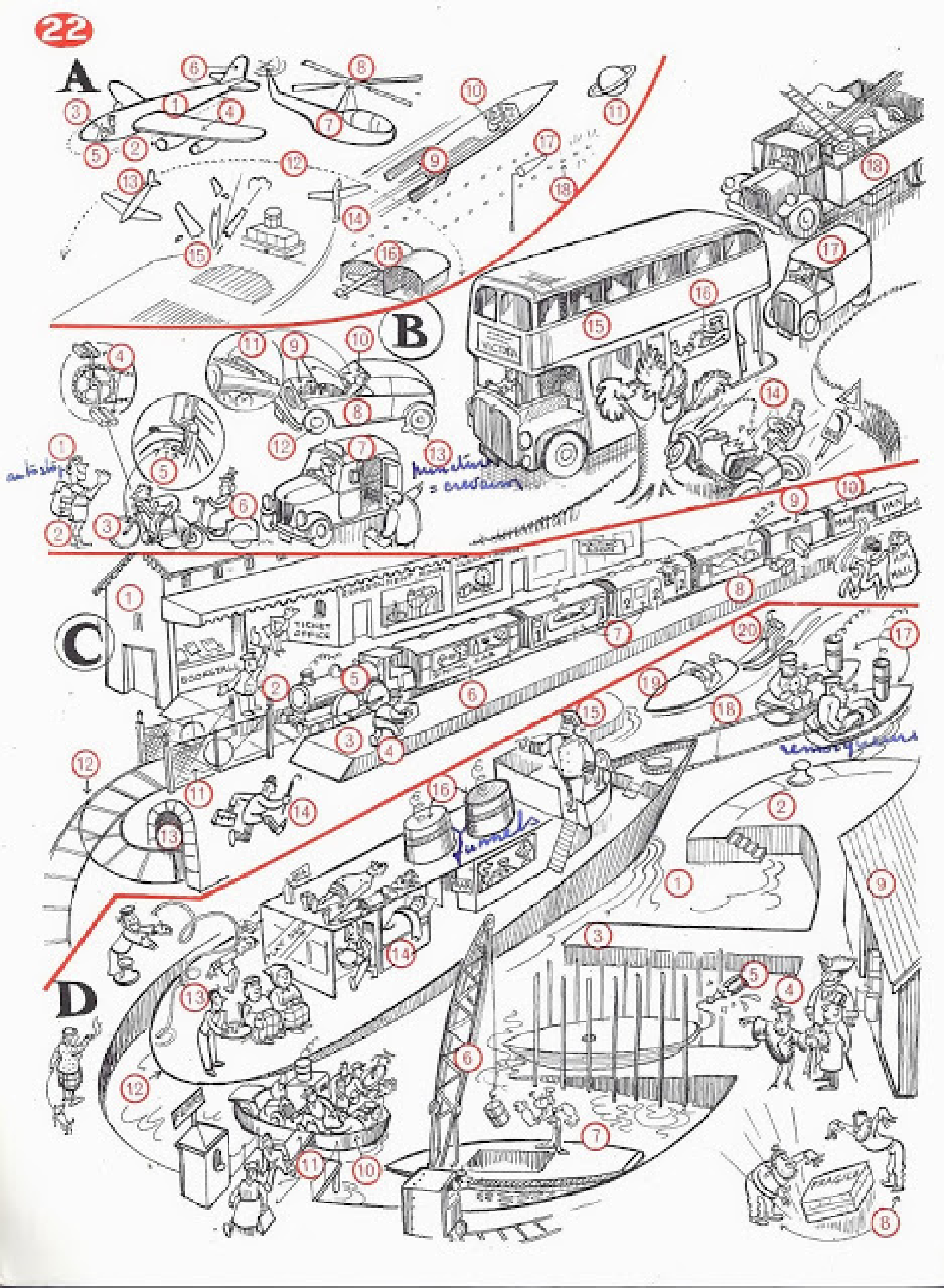
1 the shore ; 2 a rocky coast ; 3 chalk cliffs ; 4 a bay ; 5 a cape ; 6 at night, the lighthouse warns the sailors of the presence of dangerous reefs (7) ; 8 a buoy ; 9 the waves are surmounted by white foam ; 10 the sea-gulls shriek ; 11 he cannot **swim**, he is drowning (= **sinking** *into the sea)* ; 12 he swims to the rescue of the careless *(≠ careful)* bather *(to bathe)* ; 13 he rows with an oar ; 14 he paddles *(a paddle)* his canoe ; 15 on the sandy beach, children **build** sand-castles (16) ; 17 a sunshade ; 18 he is looking for shrimps among the pebbles ; 19 they are splashing ; 20 the water is shallow *(≠ deep)* ; 21 a swimming-pool ; 22 a spring-board *(to dive)* ; 23 she is basking in the sun ; she will **get** tanned.

E — A YACHT

1 the hull ; 2 the sails **hang** from the mast (3) ; 4 the ensign ; 5 the wind **blows** into the sails to **make** the sailing-boat move : she sails ; 6 the rudder *(to steer)* ; 7 before **leaving** the harbour, the sailors weigh anchor ; when they want to stop, they **cast** anchor.

F — THE CRUEL SEA

1 the surface of the sea is calm and smooth ; 2 the sea is rough, the ship rocks *(a rocking-chair)* : you must have sea legs, otherwise you will be seasick ; 3 it is stormy ; 4 a shipwreck *(Robinson Crusoe)* ; 5 the operator **sends** an S.O.S. message ; 6 they escape in life-boats ; they **wear** life-belts round their waists in case they should **fall** into the sea.


22
A
B
C
D
TICKET OFFICE
BOOKSTALL
VICTORIA
MAIL
FRAGILE

22 TRAVELLING

> *" Evening red and morning grey*
> *Help the traveller on his way ;*
> *Evening grey and morning red*
> *Bring down rain upon his head."*

> *" Hitch your wagon to a star. "*
> R.W. Emerson.

I take a short trip to London : I merely *(= simply)* cross the Channel. Travellers enjoy a long voyage by sea ; great distances mean long journeys. Communications and transport are easier than a hundred years ago : the ways of travelling are more direct, the means of conveyance more numerous, faster, and cheaper.

A — TRAVELLING BY AIR

1 a plane, a jet plane ; 2 a turbojet engine ; 3 the pilot ; 4 the wings ; 5 the fuselage ; 6 the rudder ; 7 a helicopter ; 8 the propeller ; 9 in their rockets, the spacemen (10) fly at incredible speeds among the planets of the universe (11) ; 12 an air-field *(an airport)*: planes land (13) and take off (14) ; 15 to crash on the ground ; 16 a hangar ; 17 the wind-sock *(or : cone)* ; 18 the beacons light the runways.

B — ON THE ROAD

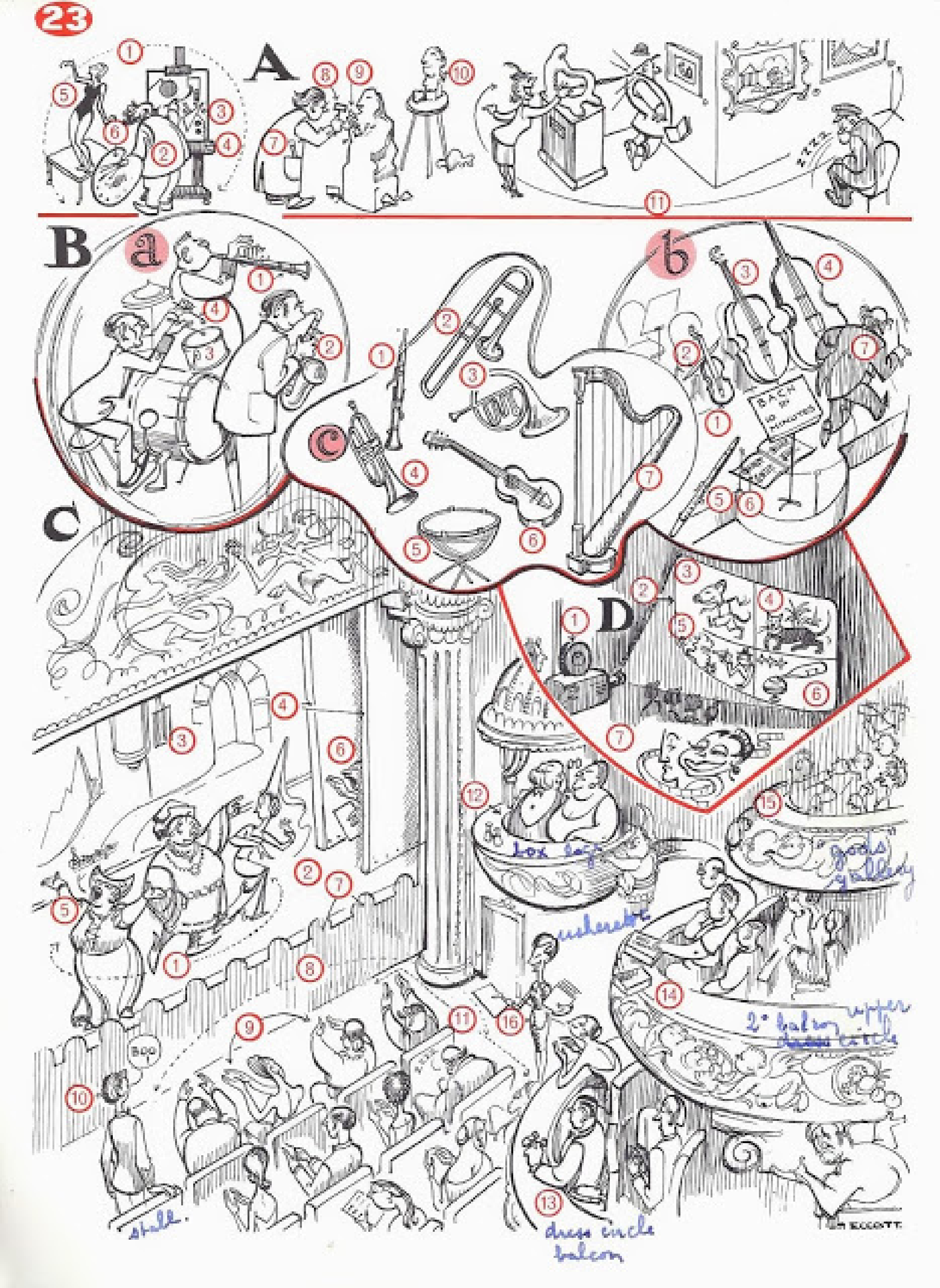
1 hitchhikers try to get a lift ; 2 a rucksack ; 3 a cyclist on his bicycle *(= bike)* ; 4 the pedals ; 5 to stop, he puts the brakes on ; 6 a scooter ; 7 a taxi ; 8 a car ; 9 the motor ; 10 the driver at the steering-wheel ; 11 the windscreen wipers ; 12 a wheel ; 13 the rubber tyres *(a puncture)* ; 14 a dangerous bend : he has smashed into a tree ; 15 a double-decker (bus) ; 16 the conductor collects the passengers' fares and punches their tickets ; 17 a van carries fewer goods than a lorry (18).

C — AT THE RAILWAY-STATION

1 the trains stop in it ; the passengers buy their tickets at the ticket-office, have a sandwich at the refreshment-room, buy newspapers and magazines at the bookstall, leave their luggage at the cloak-room and wait for the train in the waiting-room ; 2 the guard whistles and waves his flag ; 3 on the platform the porters (4) carry heavy trunks ; 5 the engine pulls the carriages along the rails ; 6 a dining-car ; 7 a first class and a second class carriage ; 8 a sleeping-car ; 9 the luggage van ; 10 the mail van ; 11 a level crossing ; 12 a junction ; 13 a tunnel ; 14 he is late : though he runs, he will miss (≠ catch) his train.

D — A PORT

1 the harbour ; 2 the quay ; 3 the jetty ; 4 they launch a ship ; 5 a bottle of champagne ; 6 huge cranes load and unload goods into and from the cargo boats (7) ; 8 dockers ; 9 a warehouse ; 10 a ferry-boat ; 11 they land *(≠ to embark)* ; 12 a steamer *(= a liner)* ; 13 the stewards attend to the passengers on the deck and in their cabins *(or : berths)* (14) ; 15 the captain on the bridge ; 16 the funnels ; 17 the tug-boats tow the liner with big cables (18) ; 19 a motor boat ; 20 he glides on the water (water-skiing).


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C
D
BACH
Boo
ECCOTT
box
gods gallery
usherette
balcony upper circle
stalls
dress circle balcony

23 FINE ARTS

> *" A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. "*
> John Keats.

A — THE PLASTIC ARTS

1 painting ; 2 the painter, with his brushes paints on the canvas (3) placed on an easel (4), from a model (5) *(Good Gracious, what use is it for some painters ?)* ; 6 a palette. He paints pictures, portraits, water-colours, landscapes, etc... ; 7 a sculptor, with a hammer (8) and a chisel (9) carves a statue out of a block of stone or marble from a model **made of** clay (10) ; 11 an exhibition gallery. In an art collection, some works of art are genuine, others mere *(= simple)* copies.

B — MUSIC

a — *a Jazz Band :*

1 this musician plays the clarinet ; 2 a saxophone ; 3 the drummer **beats** the drum with drumsticks (4)

b — *a Classical Orchestra :*

1 a violin ; 2 a bow ; 3 a violoncello *(= cello)* ; 4 a bass ; 5 a flute ; during a concert, the musicians read from the score (6) and try to play the notes of the composer in the right (≠ *wrong*) key ; 7 the conductor conducts the orchestra.

c — *a few instruments :*

1 an oboe ; 2 a trombone ; 3 a horn ; 4 a trumpet ; 5 a kettle drum ; 6 a guitar ; 7 a harp.

C — AT THE PLAY

To attend a play in a theatre, we book our seats in advance or queue up in front of the booking-office to get our tickets.

1 the actors and actresses perform *(a performance)* a play *(: a tragedy in verse, a comedy in prose, a drama)* on the stage (2) ; 3 the scenes ; 4 the wings ; 5 a singer *(an opera, an operetta, a musical comedy)* ; 6 the prompter helps the actors who have **forgotten** the lines of their parts ; 7 the footlights ; 8 in the house, the audience *(= the spectators)* **sit** ; 9 they clap their hands, encore the actors ; 10 if it is poor entertainment, they boo or **keep** silent ; 11 the stalls ; 12 a box ; 13 the dress circle ; 14 the upper circle ; 15 the gallery or " gods " ; 16 the usherette **shows** us to our seats *(we may* **offer** *her a tip... which she will refuse).*

D — THE CINEMA

1 the projector projects films on the screen (2) ; 3 cartoons ; 4 documentaries ; 5 newsreels ; 6 advertisement films *(during the intervals)* ; 7 films *(movies, talkies)* with our favourite stars.

E — LITERATURE

A novelist **writes** fiction *(novels or short stories)* ;
A poet composes poems *(ballads, sonnets, etc...)* ;
A playwright **writes** plays ;
The critics criticize all these writers *(authors)*.



A

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B

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

C

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

HOSPITAL

D

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

24 WAR AND PEACE

> *" Ring out old shapes of foul disease ;*
> *Ring out the narrowing lust of gold ;*
> *Ring out the thousand wars of old,*
> *Ring in the thousand years of peace. "*
>
> Tennyson.

A — IN AGES PAST

1 with his club the caveman kills his foe *(≠ friend)* ; 2 a stone axe with a wooden handle ; 3 a sling *(to fling a stone)* ; 4 a group of members of the tribe honour the popular hero : he has achieved great fame *(= reputation)* ; he is forging iron weapons.

B — LONG AGO

1 the archer, with his bow (2), **shoots** arrows (3) at the soldier (4) behind his shield (5), who flourishes his sword (6) ; 7 a camp ; 8 behind the walls of the fort the population of the village is safe *(= in security)*. The soldiers can resist energetically, then they may yield to the strength of the enemy : they give up the fight and surrender ; 9 a battery ; 10 a cannon ; 11 powder ; 12 a cannon-ball ; 13 a gun ; 14 the gentleman armed with a spear only (15), **rides** away, horrified and shocked by this extraordinary invention *(" War was a gentleman's game, it is no longer so ! ")* ; 16 the generals of the French Revolution **led** the troops of the Republican Army to victory and glory ; 17 **flourishing** up their flags, they invaded *(an invasion)* and conquered *(a conquest)* towns and countries ; 18 this soldier is a coward *(cowardice, cowardly)*.

C — ONLY YESTERDAY

1 after a defeat, the vanquished countries sign an armistice, then a peace treaty at an international conference ; 2 they are drilling *(= preparing for war)* ; 3 an officer " educates " them ; 4 Eton boys training for Waterloo... and Fontenoy ; 5 during a battle, much damage is **done**. Everything is destroyed *(destruction)* ; 6 the wounded soldiers are operated on in hospitals by surgeons (7) assisted by nurses (8) ; 9 the maimed hero **leaves** hospital.

D — TODAY

1 trenches ; 2 hand-grenades explode in the air ; 3 bayonets ; 4 tanks ; 5 attacks with gas *(a gas mask)* killed many soldiers ; 6 the bombers of the air force drop bombs ; 7 men-of-war and submarines (8) **launch** rockets (9) and torpedoes (10) ; 11 an atomic bomb : nuclear weapons, however clean they are, have a bigger destructive power than clubs.

to fling ... a sling
to drop ... a bomb.
to shoot ... an arrow.
to launch ... rockets ... a ship.
to throw
to set ... a dog on s.o

25 MIXED BAG (1)

A — INTELLECTUAL LIFE

An intelligent *(≠ stupid, silly, dull)* pupil **understands** at once *(= immediately)* when the teacher explains.

His ideas are clear, his answers accurate *(≠ wrong)* ;

When several solutions to a problem are possible *(≠ impossible)* he can **choose** *(a choice)* very quickly without **making** a single mistake ; having a good memory, he remembers (≠ **to forget**) all the important things.

— Critics seldom *(≠ often)* agree *(≠ to disagree)* with each other upon the beauty of the same work of art.

— We had to **go** to the play together *(= the two of us)* at 8 o'clock. It is 8.15, I wonder whether he will **come**. I shall wait till 8.30 but not beyond this time *(= no later)*.

— To tie a can to the tail of a cat is a very poor joke : it is a foolish thing to **do** ; it **shows** no sense of humour.

B — MORAL LIFE

A good boy *(or : girl)* :

— never lies to his parents *(he always* **tells** *the truth)* ;

— is always polite *(" Excuse me, sir ! " " I'm sorry, madam ! ")* ;

— never **loses** his temper ; he **keeps** his head when something terrible happens ;

— always avoids **doing** ugly *(≠ beautiful)* things ;

— is never idle *(he* **keeps** *working all the time)* ;

— he would be ashamed *(to blush)* to **do** the awful things **forbidden** by the teachers ;

What a splendid treasure for his *(or : her)* parents !

C — EMOTIONS

She is quite emotional *(to* **feel** *an emotion)* ; she always imagines *(imagination)* strange things :

to reason *(a sensible person)*	she prefers	passion *(to get excited)* ;
to pleasure		melancholy *(a melancholy girl)* ;
to wisdom *(a wise old man)*		fancy *(cf. : a fancy dress dance)* ;
to patience *(to be patient)*		sympathy *(to sympathize with.)* ;
to envy or jealousy		pity *(to* **take** *pity on somebody)* ;

I love my parents ; of my two friends, Johnny is the one I like better ;

I am fond of swimming.

He hates his enemies ; he detests **seeing** them ; he loathes them.

25 MIXED BAG (2)

Dans cette page sont groupés, sans la moindre prétention d'ordre cohérent, quelques mots qui posent en général divers problèmes aux élèves.

D — **to rise:** the sun rises in the morning ;
to arise: doubts arose in his mind ;
to raise: Lazarus was raised from the dead ;
to arouse: You are going to arouse the whole house ;

— **to remember:** after his accident the pilot remembered nothing ;
to remind: she's such a sweet girl ! She reminds me of my school-mistress ;
to remain: after the fall of an A. Bomb, ñothing remains over a wide area ;
to call back: as the prisoner was leaving his cell, the director called him back.

— **to look at:** the cows will find it difficult to look at jet planes when there are no longer trains ;
to look: " You are very pale : you look ill, I'll send for the doctor. "
to look like: the twins look very much like each other ;
to seem: " He seems to be hiding a flat iron in his gloves " the boxer exclaimed.

Traductions de « *grand* »:

Napoleon was not a tall man, but he was a great general ; the U.S.A. is a very large country ; he has bought a big car ; his birthday was a grand day ; when he is older he will be an explorer, with a long beard like his grandfather's.

E — A côté de très nombreux « vrais amis » et de quelques « amis douteux », l'anglais révèle — ou plus exactement cache — quelques « faux amis » dont voici les plus dangereux :

to accomodate	≠	accommoder	(= to adjust)	mais :	loger ;
to achieve	≠	achever	(= to end)	" :	accomplir ;
actual	≠	actuel	(= present)	" :	réel ;
to advertise	≠	avertir	(= to warn)	" :	faire la réclame ;
appointment	≠	appointements	(= salary)	" :	rendez-vous ;
to assist	≠	assister à	(= to attend)	" :	aider ;
to attend	≠	attendre	(= to wait for)	" :	assister à ;
candid	≠	candide	(= artless)	" :	sincère ;
to deceive	≠	décevoir	(= to disappoint)	" :	tromper ;
figure	≠	figure	(= face)	" :	silhouette, chiffre ;
fool	≠	fou	(= mad, insane)	" :	imbécile ;
jolly	≠	joli	(= pretty)	" :	jovial ;
patron	≠	patron	(= boss)	" :	client régulier ;
refuse	≠	refus	(= denial)	" :	ordures.

... and now,
a few exercises :

— *easy* ——————————

— —————————— *less easy*

— *not so easy* ——————

— —————————— *synthetic*

PART II

QUESTIONS, EXERCISES, ESSAYS



3 - BODY
4 - FOOD
5 - CLOTHES
6 - HOUSE
7 - HOME, SWEET HOME
8 - FAMILY
9 - TIME
10 - WEATHER AND SEASONS
11 - EDUÇATION
12 - SPORTS AND GAMES
13 - CITY
14 - INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
15 - CHURCH AND RELIGION
16 - JUSTICE AND LAW
17 - COUNTRY
18 - FARM
19 - ANIMALS
20 - VILLAGE
21 - WATER
22 - TRAVELLING
23 - FINE ARTS
24 - WAR AND PEACE
25 - MIXED BAG.

Les fiches 1 et 2, qui constituent une simple révision très rapide des notions de base, ne donnent lieu à aucun exercice.

3 BODY



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3 etc...
2 — What colour are they generally? A 3 - 5 - 8; B 3 - 4; D 1 - 2 - 3.
3 — What shape are they? A 4 - 5 - 7 - 9; B 5; C 4.
4 — What are they doing? A 1; E 3 - 5 -6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10; F 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 9.
5 — What are they for? A 1 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 7 - 8; B 3 - 4; C 1 - 2 - 7 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 21 - 26; D 2 - 3 - 4 - 5.
6 — What are the different parts of the head? the mouth? the trunk? the arms? the legs?
7 — What are the lifferent organs of your body?
8 — Who cannot see? hear? speak? Who has to wear spectacles?
9 — How many of them have you? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 etc...; B 3 - 4 - 5; C 10 - 11 - 13 - 14 - 15 etc...



2 1 — Can you see easily at night? Why not?
2 — When does a boy blush? When does a girl blush?
3 — When does a pupil blush? When does a teacher blush?
4 — On what occasions do you kiss your parents?
5 — What happens to your face when you get angry? sad? glad? frightened?
6 — What parts of your body do you use when you swim? run? climb up a mountain? play football? rugby? basket-ball? tennis?
7 — When do you go to the doctor's? the dentist's? Do you like it?
8 — What is the difference between a man's hair and a woman's?
9 — What parts of your body do you use very often? always? seldom?



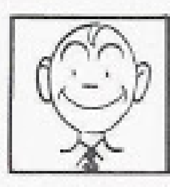
3 1 — What men, women and children have been made famous by some part of their bodies? *(You can take your examples in history, mythology, legend, literature, folklore, etc...).*
2 — What do you call " a digest "? Why is it called so?
3 — What do you do when you feel happy? sad? angry? frightened?
4 — **Part F**: If you had been the boy, what would you have done?
5 — **Part F**: If you had been the master, what would you have done?
6 — What happens to your organs when you are angry? sad? glad? frightened?
7 — When do you feel tired? What do you do then?
8 — What are the differences between a man's body and a dog's? a bird's?
9 — How far is the human body a wonderful " machine "?



4 1 — An accident on the road. You describe the injured persons. *(voc. 15, 22).*
2 — What parts of your body do you wash in the bathroom? *(voc. 7).*
3 — With what clothes do you cover each part of your body? *(voc. 5).*
4 — Describe all the persons on pictures *8, 12, 24.*
5 — Describe the animals in vocabulary *17, 18, 19.*

5 **ESSAYS**: 1 — Give the portrait of a friend of yours... a teacher of yours... a favourite star of yours... a favourite athlete of yours...
2 — Draw the portrait of somebody you do not like.
3 — You meet a ghost in a dark passage at midnight. What do you see? *(not much!)* hear? feel? do?
4 — Imagine another ending to the story told in part F.

4 FOOD



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? Aa 5 - 6 - 7 - 9; Ab 3; Ad 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; C 6 - 7 - 8 - 9.
3 — What shape are they? Aa 1 - 2 - 8.
4 — Where are they? B 3 - 5 - 6; C 3 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9.
5 — What are they for? Aa 1 - 2; B 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12; C 2.
6 — What are they doing? B 3 - 14 - 15; C 1 - 3 - 5 - 6.
7 — What are they like? Ad 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; B 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12.
8 — Compare: a hotel - a restaurant *(big)*; a restaurant - a self-service *(dear, cheap)*; a picnic - a meal at home *(pleasant, comfortable)*.



2 1 — What are the differences between a restaurant, a hotel, a cafeteria, a snack bar?
2 — In what seasons can you picnic on the grass? Do you like it?
3 — At what time do you take breakfast? lunch? tea? dinner? supper?
4 — What do you have for breakfast? lunch? tea? dinner? supper?
5 — What does the maid *(or your mother) (or yourself)* put on the table before a meal?
6 — What must you do after a meal? Do you help your mother?
7 — Do you like to have a meal in a restaurant? Why? Why not?
8 — What people work in a restaurant? What do they do?
9 — Would you like to take *all* your meals in a restaurant?



3 1 — What are the advantages of a selfservice restaurant?
2 — Why is alcohol prohibited in some places?
3 — What are "flying saucers"? Do you believe in them?
4 — What foodstuffs and drinks make a meal expensive?
5 — What special meals do you eat in summer? in autumn?
6 — What gadgets make housework easier? Are there only advantages in them?
7 — Do people eat in the same way in a modern city as in the country?
8 — What kind of food should stars, athletes, jockeys, eat?



4 1 — What animals give meat good to eat? *(voc. 18, 19).*
2 — You may take different meals in different rooms of your house. When? *(voc. 7).*
3 — What animals can you eat? Which may eat *you*? *(voc. 18, 19).*
4 — What people work to enable you to eat? *(voc. 8, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22).*

5 ESSAYS: 1 — A picnic in the country on a cold day... a hot day... a rainy day...
2 — The problem of hunger all over the world. What do you know about it?
3 — One day your parents are away; you prepare your own meal.
4 — At Candlemas you make pancakes.
5 — Do you think that one day there will no longer be cooked meals, only pills? How would you like it?
6 — A waiter's *(or a maid's)* day in a restaurant.

5 CLOTHES



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What shape are they? A 3 - 4; C 2; D 1 - 2.
3 — What colour can they be? A 2 - 3 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 14 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19; B 2 - 11 - 16; C 1 - 3 - 4; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7; E 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5.
4 — What are they for? A 3 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 9; B 9 - 10 - 14 - 16; C 2 - 4 - 5; E 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; F 4 - 5 - 8.
5 — What are they like? A 1 - 7; B 1 - 7 - 15; F 1 - 2 - 3.
6 — What are they made of? A 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19; B 5 - 6 - 8 - 11 - 14 - 16; C 1 etc...; D 1 etc...; E 1 etc... F 4 - 8.
7 — What are the people on the different pictures doing?



2 1 — Do you dress in the evening?
2 — Do you undress in the morning?
3 — What do you put on before going out for a walk in the street?
4 — On what occasions do Scots wear the kilt?
5 — In what countries are sombreros most useful? Why?
6 — What do you know about "Little Red Riding Hood"?
7 — Are high-heeled shoes convenient for walking in the streets of a city?
8 — Are they convenient in the mountains?
9 — Which hat would suit Mr. Munchbody? Why?
10 — What does your mother do when you have torn your clothes?



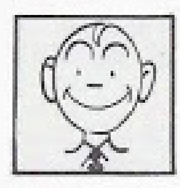
3 1 — What men wear bowler hats? top hats? caps? sombreros?
2 — What may happen when you wear tight clothes?
3 — What do you look like when you wear loose clothes?
4 — What men wear gowns while they are working?
5 — If a girl: would you like, in a few years, to wear a fur-coat? Why?
6 — If a boy: would you like your wife, in a few years, to wear a fur-coat? Why not?
7 — As far as costumes are concerned, what period of history do you prefer? Which do you dislike most?
8 — Which national costume do you like best? Do you approve of regional dresses?
9 — Would you rather wear expensive clothes or simple ones?



4 1 — What kind of clothes do you wear in winter? spring? summer? autumn? *(voc. 9).*
2 — What kind of clothes do you wear for a wedding? a funeral? *(voc. 9, 15).*
3 — What do you cover the different parts of your body with? *(voc. 3).*
4 — Which clothes are more convenient in the mountains? *(voc. 17).*

5 **ESSAYS:** 1 — Describe Little Red Riding Hood on her way to her grandmother's.
2 — Describe Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother.
3 — Describe the wolf after he has eaten the grandmother.
4 — Describe a beggar, a businessman, an ambassador.
5 — Comment upon: "Consider the lilies of the fields, how they grow, they toil not, neither do they spin!"

6 HOUSE



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? B 4 - 7 *(a, b)* - 8.
3 — What shape are they? A 2 - 3 - 4 - 10 - 11 - 12; B 1 - 4 - 5 - 9 - 10.
4 — What are they for? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 10 - 11 - 13; B 11; C 5 - 6 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 19 - 20.
5 — What are they doing? A 13; B 12; C 1 - 2, etc...
6 — **Compare :** a cave - a hut *(comfortable)*; a palace - a skyscraper *(high, beautiful)*; a cottage - a modern building *(pleasant to live in)*.
7 — Are there more houses in a village than in a town?
8 — Are there few floors in a skyscraper?
9 — What are they like? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12.



2 1 — Who lived in caves?
2 — When did people stop building fortified castles? Why?
3 — What people does one get in touch with before building a house?
4 — How many storeys are there in a skyscraper?
5 — Are there any skyscrapers higher than the Empire State Building?
6 — What can you see on the roof of a house?
7 — When do visitors ring the bell?
8 — What happens—in decent houses—when they have rung?
9 — Why is the neighbour's visit premature?
10 — Which is the last worker to finish his work in a house?



3 1 — Why do so many people nowadays try to have a house built in the suburbs?
2 — Would you like to live in a cave? a cabin? a castle? a palace? a skyscraper? a cottage?
3 — What materials have been used in the course of history to build houses?
4 — Why did the Americans start building skyscrapers?
5 — Can skyscrapers be beautiful?
6 — Why are there more and more high buildings built? Wouldn't it be more pleasant to live in cottages or villas?
7 — Would you like to build a house by yourself? What would it look like?
8 — Would you like to live on a desert island?
9 — Which of the professions represented on the picture would you prefer?



4 1 — What differences are there between the houses in the country and the houses in town? *(voc. 13, 20)*.

2 — What differences are there between the houses in cold countries and those in warm or hot countries? *(voc. 10)*.

3 — What different types of houses can there be in a village? *(voc. 20)*.

5 ESSAYS : 1 — Describe an old ruined castle on top of a hill.
2 — Describe an English cottage nestled in the woods.
3 — Describe an American skyscraper.
4 — Tell the story of a skyscraper from its birth to its death.
5 — Housing yesterday, today and tomorrow.

7 HOME, SWEET HOME



1 1 — What are A 1, etc...?
2 — What colour are they? A 4 - 5; Ba 2; Ce 2; Cf 4 - 5; E 5 - 6.
3 — What shape are they? A 2; Ba 2 - 4; Bb 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; Bd 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9; Ce 4 - 6 - 7; Cg 2.
4 — What are they for? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 6; Ba 1 - 2 - 3; Bb 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; Bd 1 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9; Ce 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7; Cf 1 - 2 - 3 - 4, 5,6,7; Cg 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; Dh 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; Dj 1 - 2 - 3; Dk 1 - 3; Dl 1; E 3 - 5.
5 — What do you do in each of the rooms of your house?
6 — What are they doing? A 4 - 5; Bd 2 - 3; E 4 - 5 - 6.
7 — What is the furniture of each of the rooms on the picture? in your own house?



2 1 — When does the central heating work?
2 — With what can kitchen stoves work?
3 — When does your mother wash the dirty plates? Where does she do it?
4 — What do you put on your bed in winter?
5 — Do young children smoke? When and where do pupils do it?
6 — May teachers and pupils smoke in class?
7 — What kinds of lighters do you know? Aren't matches safer?
8 — When do you put your feet on the rubber rug of the bath-room?
9 — Where does your mother keep her linen? her plates? her jewels? *(no intention in the question)*.
10 — Which toys do young children *(or their parents)* prefer?



3 1 — Which pieces of furniture are more expensive? Which are cheaper?
2 — What rooms, what pieces of furniture are forbidden to cats and dogs? Why?
3 — When do you listen to the radio? to the record-player? when do you watch TV?
4 — What progress has been achieved in the past fifty years as far as furniture is concerned? Which rooms have most profited by it?
5 — Do you enjoy buying—or looking for—ancient furniture in the antique shops?
6 — Do you like modern furniture? Why? Why not?
7 — Which room in your house do you like best? What do you do in it?
8 — What must your mother do every morning when you have left for school?
9 — If you had the chance—and the ability—to do it, what new pieces of furniture would you invent?



4 1 — What differences are there in the rooms of your house, when it is winter? spring? summer? autumn? *(voc. 10)*.
2 — What devices enable you to enjoy art at home? *(voc. 23)*.
3 — What professions enable one to enjoy one's home very often? *(voc. 8, 14, 22, 23, 24)*.
4 — What professions prevent one from enjoying one's home often?

5 **ESSAYS** : 1 — An unexpected visitor arrives just before dinner. What do you feel? What do your parents do, say and think?
2 — A winter evening at home.
3 — A rainy afternoon in the attic of an old house.
4 — Do you like watching TV? Do you feel like becoming a " Vidiot "?
5 — **Commentary** : " The more women look in their mirror, the less they look to their house ". " A woman's work is never done ".

8 FAMILY



1 1 — What did Dorothy do long ago? Where did she dance?
2 — What did Augustus do?
3 — What is a spinster? a bachelor? a widow? a widower? an orphan?
4 — What does an explorer do? To what countries does he go?
5 — What do ambassadors do?
6 — What do beauticians do? Where do they work?
7 — What do morticians do?
8 — What do mannequins do? Where do they work?
9 — What do photographers do? Where do they work?
10 — What people can work at home?



2 1 — What does a dressmaker do? For whom does she work?
2 — What do photographers photograph?
3 — What is a publican? Is it a useful profession?
4 — What are twins?
5 — What do chemists sell?
6 — What do air-hostesses do? Where do they work? Is it an exciting life?
7 — What do public relations people do?
8 — What is a honeymoon? What is a divorce?
9 — What do the different servants do in a big house?



3 1 — Would you like to be a dancer? an explorer? etc... *(any of the numerous professions mentioned in the vocabulary)* Why? Why not?
2 — Which professions most appeal to you? Why?
3 — Which professions do you think to be hardest? Why?
4 — Which professions are for boys only? for girls only? for both boys and girls?
5 — Which of the professions mentioned in the vocabulary do you think can bring money? security? peace of mind? peace of body? consideration? happiness?
6 — Why do so few girls want to work as maids nowadays?
7 — Should children be brought up by their parents? by nurses? by the State?



4 1 — Describe a mannequin walking in front of prospective customers *(v. 3, 5)*.
2 — A mannequin's meal? an athlete's? an explorer's? *(voc. 4)*.
3 — What other professions do you know? *(voc. 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 16, 23, 24)*.
4 — What do publicans sell? *(voc. 4, 7)*.
5 — Describe a smart girl. One who wears old-fashioned clothes! *(voc. 5)*.

5 **ESSAYS**: 1 — How can you get information about your future profession?
2 — What do you expect from your future profession?
3 — What must you do at home and at school to get ready for it?
4 — How far can you spend part of your long summer vacation preparing for your future profession? *(Of course, it is an unexpected question, but it is worth thinking over)*.
5 — **Commentary**: " Like father, like son ". " Like mother, like daughter ".

9 TIME



1 1 — What are they? B 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; C 2 - 3 - 4 - 5, etc...
2 — What are they for? B 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; C 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 25 - 28 - 29 - 31.
3 — What are the days of the week? Which is the first one? Which is the last one?
4 — On which days do you go to school? On which ones do you stay at home?
5 — **Compare:** January - February *(long)*; March - April *(days)*; July - August *(days)*.
6 — How many days are there in a week? a fortnight? a month? a term?
7 — How many hours are there in one day? in three days? in one week?
8 — How many minutes are there in one hour? seven hours? a quarter of an hour? half an hour?



2 1 — Make sentences with each adverb of time! (A).
2 — At what time do you wake up? get up? wash? take your breakfast? go to school? come back home? have lunch? dinner? go to bed?
3 — What are the important ceremonies of life?
4 — Why is a baptism also called a " christening "?
5 — Are young men generally bashful? Are girls generally mocking?
6 — What rings can a woman wear on her fingers?
7 — When does one get bald? What can one do to hide it?
8 — Why do the family and friends mourn during a funeral?



3 1 — Montaigne's father used to wake his son up with music. Would you like your father *(or your " surveillants ")* to do the same to you? Isn't there a modern way of doing so?
2 — What are the happiest moments of life?
3 — If a boy: would you like to be a girl? If a girl: would you like to be a boy? Why? Why not? Would you like to be a grown-up?
4 — What happens generally on birthdays?
5 — What people wear wigs? in Britain? in France? in Spain?
6 — Is there any difference between a funeral in a small village fifty years ago and in a big city now?
7 — What do you know about American " funeral parlors "?



4 1 — What clothes do the inhabitants of the countries suggested in A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 wear? *(voc. 5)*.
2 — What various professions are represented or suggested in the picture?
3 — Describe the churches drawn on the picture *(voc. 15)*.
4 — Describe the inside of Shakespeare's theatre *(voc. 23)*.
5 — Describe the skeleton on the picture *(voc. 3)*.

5 **ESSAYS:** 1 — A man's life from his birth to his death *(do not enter into details)*.
2 — A woman's life from her birth to her death *(fewer details than above)*.
3 — You happen to talk to the skeleton on the picture. He tells you what he does, thinks and feels, while he watches boys and girls grow up *(Don't feel obliged to deal with it seriously. Some tasteful humour will be most appreciated)*.
4 — **Commentary:** " Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. "

10 WEATHER AND SEASONS



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2, etc...
2 — What colour are they? A 2 - 8; B 2 - 3 - 8 - 10 - 11 - 12; D 3 - 5.
3 — What are they doing? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7; B 13; C 1 - 2 - 3; D 6 - 8.
4 — What are the different parts of the day?
5 — What do you do in the morning? at noon? in the afternoon? in the evening? at night?
6 — What are the months of the year?
7 — How many months have 30 days? How many months have 31 days?
8 — How many months are there in a term? a year? a century?
9 — What are the different seasons of the year?



2 1 — At what time does the sun rise? in winter? in spring? in summer? in autumn?
2 — What are the dates of Christmas? Easter? Whitsun? of the Xmas holidays? of the Easter holidays? of the summer holidays?
3 — When is it cold? hot? freezing? warm?
4 — In what countries of the world is it generally cold? warm? hot? damp?
5 — What appears in the country in early spring? What disappears in late summer?
6 — Describe a tree in winter, spring, summer, autumn.
7 — What trees are always green?
8 — When is it pleasant to lie in the shade of the trees? Why?
9 — When is it pleasant to walk in the sunlight? Why?



3 1 — Which seasons do you like best? Which do you dislike? Why?
2 — What are the pleasures of winter? spring? summer? autumn?
3 — What are the inconveniences of each of these four seasons?
4 — When are the blades of grass covered with dew-drops? Why? *(Try to be as scientific as you can, without forgetting that your English teacher is not necessarily a science master!)*
5 — Do you like to walk in the rain? Why? Why not? Why do so many people like to do it?
6 — What are the dangers of the mountains? of the sea? For those who live in or near them? for tourists?
7 — Why do youngsters generally like the sea? Why do grown-ups generally prefer the mountains?
8 — Where had you rather live *(I mean for the whole year)*? in the mountains? at the seaside? in the country?



4 1 — What people work at night? *(voc. 8, 13, 14, 16, 23, 24).*
2 — What clothes do you wear according to the different seasons? *(voc. 5).*
3 — What do you eat in summer? in winter? in autumn? *(voc. 4, 18).*
4 — What colours do you find in the country all the year round? *(voc. 17).*
5 — To which countries would you rather go in winter, summer etc...? *(voc. 22).*

5 **ESSAYS:** 1 — A day in the mountains in winter.
2 — A day in the country in spring *(The birds, the leaves, the brooks, and all the paraphernalia of 4th form poetry).*
3 — A rainy day in autumn in town.
4 — **Commentary:** " A snow year, a rich year! " " In Britain, it never rains but it pours ".

11 EDUCATION



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2, etc...
2 — What colour are they? Ac 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 7 - 9 - 10 - 12 - 13 - 15; B 3.
3 — What shape are they? Ac 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 15; B 3; C 4 - 5 - 6.
4 — What are they doing? Ac 16 - 17; B 1 - 2 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7; C 2 - 3 - 7.
5 — What are they for? Ac 8 - 12 - 13 - 15 - 16; B 3; C 4 - 5 - 6.
6 — What school subjects are suggested on the picture?
7 — How many pupils are there on the picture? • How many educators? teachers? professors?
8 — **Compare :** 18/20 - 16/20 *(good)* ; 3/20 - 5/20 *(bad)* ; 5/10 - 10/20 *(good)* ; 2/20 - 6/20 - 18/20 *(good ; bad)*.



2 1 — What is your time-table? What do you do during each period?
2 — What is the atmosphere of the class-room on the picture like?
3 — Is it the same in *your* school? (You just tell *me!*)
4 — What do good pupils get? What do naughty ones get?
5 — Which subjects do you prefer? Why? Which do you dislike? Why?
6 — Why does the young child *(C 2)* refuse to go to school? Do you sympathize with him?
7 — How do pupils go to school?
8 — What is a " co-educational school "?
9 — What is a Public School? Are there any such schools in France?
10 — What is a college? a quadrangle?



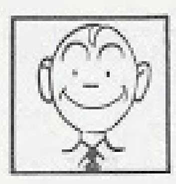
3 1 — Do you think that " caning " is a good institution?
2 — Do you feel happy at school? Why? Why not?
3 — Do you think that pupils should *never* be punished?
4 — Why do the pupils in the class-room on the picture misbehave?
5 — What happens to pupils when they are not attentive in class?
6 — Do you think that pupils can be attentive for a whole period? all day long? all the year round?
7 — Would you like to go to college? Why? Why not?
8 — Do you approve of exams?
9 — Do you agree with everything in the education which is given to you?



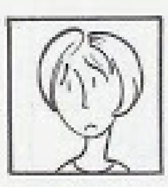
4 1 — Describe the clothes worn by the persons on the picture *(voc. 5)*.
2 — Describe the buildings represented on the picture *(voc. 6)*.
3 — Where can you spend your holidays? *(voc. 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 22)*.
4 — What do pupils see on their way to school? *(voc. 13 or 17)*.
5 — What sports can you practise at school? *(voc. 3, 12)*.

5 **ESSAYS :** 1 — A schoolfellow of yours misbehaves in class. The teacher punishes *you*. What do you say, do and feel?
2 — You are the " Ministre de l'Éducation Nationale ". You set up a complete reform of the French educational system. *(There have been so many that an odd one won't do much harm)*.
3 — A boarder's first night at school.
4 — The end of the school-year has arrived. You think of the coming holidays and the past year. You are glad, of course, but don't you feel a little sad? *(just a little bit, just to prove that you can be moved)*.

12 SPORTS AND GAMES



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2, etc...
2 — What are they for? A 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16; B 1 - 4 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 16 - 17 - 19 - 24.
3 — What are they doing? A 1 - 3; B 1 - 2 - 4 - 10 - 11 - 18 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28.
4 — How many athletes are there on the picture? How many of them are practising indoor sports? How many are practising outdoor sports?
5 — **Compare:** Popeye - Olive Oil *(strong, weak, pretty)*; a trapeze - hand rings *(pleasant, difficult)*; a long distance race - a sprint *(short, long, fast)*.
6 — What are they like? A 1 - 3; B 14 - 17.



2 1 — Why is Popeye such a strong athlete?
2 — Is Olive Oil an attractive girl?
3 — Is it difficult to be a good goal-keeper? Why?
4 — What does a referee do? What do coaches do?
5 — What do fans generally do?
6 — Is boxing a rough sport?
7 — What are the differences between French rugby football and American football?
8 — What sports do you practise? Which do you prefer?
9 — What do cricketers put pads on their legs for?
10 — Why do fencers wear masks on their faces?



3 1 — What are the differences between a foil, a sword and a sabre?
2 — What do you know about cricket? Is it an easy game? Is it exciting?
3 — What do you know about American football?
4 — What sacrifices must an athlete accept to become a champion?
5 — What sports and games are not practised or played by girls?
6 — Are sports and games mere physical entertainments or exercises? *(what intellectual, social and moral education can you receive from them?)*.
7 — Would you like to be a gym master or mistress?
8 — If a girl: had you rather marry an athlete or an intellectual?
9 — If a boy: would you like to marry an athlete?



4 1 — For which parts of your body are all these sports good? *(voc. 3)*.
2 — What food must an athlete eat to keep fit? *(voc. 4)*.
3 — What kinds of clothes are worn by the athletes on the picture? *(voc. 5)*.
4 — What sports are practised in the different seasons of the year? *(voc. 10)*.
5 — What works of art are devoted to sports and games? *(voc. 23)*.

5 ESSAYS: 1 — "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton!" What did the Duke of Wellington mean?
2 — Give a few examples of fair play? of unfair play?
3 — A referee tells you of the dangers of his profession.
4 — You dream you are a champion at the Olympic Games *(Ridiculous opponents, enthusiastic crowds, etc...)*. What do you feel when you wake up?

13 CITY



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? B 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 8; C 3 - 4 - 5; D 6 - 13 - 14; E 4 - 5.
3 — What shape are they? A 3; B 5 - 6 - 7; C 4 - 5.
4 — What are they made of? A 3 - 4; B 6 - 7; C 4 - 5; D 3.
5 — Where are they? B 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; C 3 - 4 - 5; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 8 - 9 - 13 - 14 - 15.
6 — What are they doing? B 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 9 - 10; C 9; D 1 - 7 - 15; E 6 - 7 - 14 - 15.
7 — **Compare** : a villa - a slum *(pleasant to live in, dirty, pretty)* ; a supermarket - a shop *(large, convenient)* ; a thief - a murderer *(dangerous)*.
8 — What are they like? A 1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12.



2 1 — What buildings do you find in the administrative centre? the shopping centre? the residential district? the suburbs?
2 — What is a slum? Do you find slums in every city?
3 — What is a highway? a drive-in cinema? a motel? a helitel?
4 — What will happen to the person jumping out of the window? *(B 10)*.
5 — What are the differences between a hotel, a restaurant, a bar?
6 — What do pavement artists draw with? What do they draw?
7 — In what countries are awnings most useful?
8 — Why is it dangerous to cross a city street?
9 — What do you do when you have to write a letter?



3 1 — Is a policeman's work difficult? Why?
2 — Is a fireman's life a hard one? a dangerous one? a useful one?
3 — What do people do in a club? do you belong to a club? do your parents? Are French clubs different from British clubs?
4 — Would you like *(just for a few days)* to be a tramp?
5 — Why are there so many laundries nowadays?
6 — Why are newsboys less popular today than twenty years ago?
7 — When are there traffic jams in town? Can policemen be held responsible for them?
8 — What are the advantages of a double-decker?
9 — Why are people always happy—or anxious—to see the postman?



4 1 — An English policeman's day! *(voc. 9, 16)*.
2 — What entertainments can you enjoy in town? *(voc. 23)*.
3 — What vehicles are used in city streets? *(voc. 22)*.
4 — What can pavement artists draw on the pavement? *(voc. 23)*.
5 — What professions can one practise in a town? *(voc. 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23)*.

5 **ESSAYS** : 1 — Describe a snack bar in a modern city.
2 — Describe a saloon in the Far West a hundred years ago.
3 — Do you find any beauty in modern cities? *(shop-windows, neon signs, posters, etc...)*.
4 — Describe a poster which you found particularly artistic or humorous.
5 — **Commentary** : " Fire is a good servant but a bad master ".

14 INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What shape are they? A 1 - 2 - 3; B 1 - 3 - 4 - 5.
3 — What are they made of? A 1; B 4 - 5 - 6.
4 — Where are they? A 1 - 2 - 3; C 1 - 2 - 3; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; E 5 - 6 - 10.
5 — What are they for? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; B 1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7; C 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5; E 1 - 2 - 4 - 7 - 9; F 1 - 2.
6 — What are they doing? A 1 - 5; D 1 - 2 - 5; E 1 - 2 - 4 - 10 - 11; F 2.
7 — **Compare**: a manufacturer - a typist *(to earn money)*; a dam - a lake *(beautiful, useful)*; a miner's work - an engineer's work *(difficult, pleasant)*.
8 — What are they like? A 3; B 3 - 4; C 3; E 7.



2 1 — What sources of energy do you know?
2 — What do miners do?
3 — What happens when there is a strike?
4 — What happens to workers and manufacturers in periods of economical crises?
5 — How many pence are there in two shillings? in half-a-crown? in two pounds?
6 — How many cents are there in three dollars and a half?
7 — What is the difference between a shop and a supermarket?
8 — What is the difference between an accountant and a cashier?
9 — What is the difference between a banknote and a coin?
10 — When and at what times do housewives do their shopping?



3 1 — What do workers go on strike for?
2 — Is a typist's job a pleasant one? Isn't it a little bit dull?
3 — Would you like to be a salesman? a saleswoman?
4 — Would you like to be a banker? Why? Why not?
5 — Do you think that workers grow dehumanized in modern factories?
6 — How can one get richer? poorer?
7 — What is the difference between a cheque and a banknote? Are they so different after all?
8 — What are the differences between shopping nowadays and fifty years ago? *(Ask your mother—sorry, your grandmother—about it?)*.
9 — Is a miser a happy person?
10 — Can you find any beauty *(why not?)* in a factory? a power-station? a laboratory?



4 1 — A miser's day *(voc. 9)*.
2 — A salesman's day, or a saleswoman's day *(voc. 9)*.
3 — Describe a miser you know *(voc. 3, 5)*.
4 — What forms of advertising can be used? *(voc. 13, 23)*.
5 — What can you buy in a city street? *(voc. 13)* in a village street? *(voc. 20)*.

5 **ESSAYS**: 1 — What is the future of atomic energy? *(Without betraying any important secrets, you may tell a few things.)*
2 — You talk to a robot: he tells you how happy he would be to be fully independent, what he would do, etc...
3 — You write an advertisement for a new product. *(Imagine one)*.
4 — If you were given a £ 50 cheque to spend in *one* day, what would you do and buy?

15 CHURCH AND RELIGION



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? A 2 - 6 - 9.
3 — What shape are they? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 10; B 3; C 3 - 5 - 11.
4 — What are they made of? A 1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6; B 1 - 2; C 3 - 5 - 10.
5 — Where are they? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 9 - 10 - 11; B 1 - 2 - 3; C 2 - 3 - 4 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 13.
6 — What are they for? A 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 8; C 3 - 5 - 10.
7 — What are they doing? A 7; C 2 - 3 - 4 - 7 - 9 - 12 - 13.
8 — **Compare:** a Gothic arch - a Romanesque arch *(sharp)*; a cathedral - a church *(big)*; heaven - hell *(pleasant to live in; easy to go to...)*.



2 1 — When do bells ring?
2 — What do you see in a churchyard? round it?
3 — What famous domes do you know?
4 — Are there domes on top of churches only?
5 — What do the congregation do in their pews?
6 — What do the choir-boys do? Where do they stand?
7 — When are sins absolved?
8 — Whom do Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists believe in?
9 — What is the devil's work? Is it pleasant?
10 — How are good people rewarded and wicked people punished?



3 1 — What do stained-glass windows represent?
2 — When do bells chime, toll, boom, peal?
3 — What differences are there between the Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant Churches?
4 — What are the differences between an Anglican clergyman and a R.C. priest?
5 — Who created the Church of England? Where? When? Why?
6 — What are the different parts of the Bible? What does each of them tell?
7 — On what occasions are processions organized?
8 — Why do people kneel to pray?



4 1 — On what occasions are churches used? *(voc. 8, 9, 24)*.
2 — Describe a wedding ceremony *(voc. 5, 9)*.
3 — Describe a burial *(voc. 5, 9)*.
4 — What artists can take part in the building and decorating of a modern church or cathedral? *(voc. 6, 23)*.

5 **ESSAYS:** 1 — Describe the inside of an old village church.
2 — Describe a new church built in modern style.
3 — When the poet John Keats saw the Protestant cemetery in Rome, he found it so beautiful that he wished to be buried in it. And he was. Can churchyards be pleasant to gaze at?
4 — **Commentary:** "Religion is the best armour and the worst cloak".
"There are no fans in hell".

16 JUSTICE AND LAW



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What are they for? A 3 - 5 - 12 - 15 - 16; B 1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7; C 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10.
3 — What are they doing? A 1 - 2 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 13; B 3 - 4 - 6; C 1 - 6 - 7.
4 — What do they do generally? A 2 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 13; B 1.
5 — Where are they? A 1 - 2 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 17; B 1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7; C 5 - 6.
6 — How many people are there on the picture? how many things? vehicles? animals?
7 — **Compare:** a pickpocket - a burglar; a shrew - a good wife *(pleasant)*; a detective - a policeman *(useful)*; a gangster - a highwayman *(poetical)*.
8 — What are they like? A 15 - 16; B 5; C 2 - 6 - 10.



2 1 — Why is the passer-by unaware of being robbed?
2 — What does the pickpocket relieve him of?
3 — Why has the detective disguised himself?
4 — What does the highwayman ride?
5 — Is a detective's work dangerous?
6 — Do British policemen carry revolvers?
7 — Is a club more convenient than a tommy-gun?
8 — What happens to criminals when they are arrested... and to detectives when the criminals are *not* arrested?
9 — What do witnesses do during a trial?



3 1 — Why are there no highwaymen nowadays? *(at least in Europe)*.
2 — Is it easy to escape from prison? What would you do if you had to?
3 — What did they use to do to witches in the Middle Ages?
4 — Why is there a blank cartridge in one of the guns used by the squad?
5 — What is the origin of the word " trial "? *(Is it " to try "?)*.
6 — Is it pleasant to be a member of a jury?
7 — In which periods of history were most people executed?
8 — What famous people have been beheaded in the course of history?
9 — Do many countries still execute murderers?
10 — Is the man who is executed exactly the same as the one who was arrested?



4 1 — A policeman's day *(voc. 4, 9, 13)*.
2 — A gangster's day *(voc. 4, 9, 13)*.
3 — A highwayman's day in the good old times *(voc. 4, 9, 17)*.
4 — What clothes do judges wear? *(voc. 5)*.
5 — Describe the inside of a modern prison *(voc. 7)*.

5 ESSAYS: 1 — Are you in favour of the death penalty?
2 — You are a journalist, you attend a trial. The criminal is acquitted. You send an enthusiastic report to your paper.
3 — After reading Alexandre Dumas' *Twenty years later* (perhaps the best authority on the matter), relate the execution of Charles I.
4 — **Commentary:** " A thief knows a thief as a wolf knows a wolf ".

17 COUNTRY



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? A 1 - 10; B 1 - 4 - 7 - 10 - 12 - 14; C 3 - 4 - 5; D 1 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7.
3 — What shape are they? A 2 - 5 - 8; B 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 7 - 9 - 13; E 1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6.
4 — Where are they? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 8 - 9 - 10; B 6 - 7 - 10 - 11 - 13 - 15 - 16 - 17; D 1 - 4; E 1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6.
5 — What are they for? A 4 - 8; B 6 - 7 - 13 - 15 - 16; C 2; D 2 - 3 - 4; E 1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6.
6 — What are they doing? A 3; B 17; C 1; D 1 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7.
7 — How many: animals, persons, kinds of plants, are there on the picture?
8 — **Compare:** a grove - a wood - a forest *(large, thick)*; a branch - a twig *(big)*; a path - a road *(narrow, wide)*.



2 1 — When are mountains covered with snow?
2 — What mountains are always covered with snow?
3 — What are the different parts of a flower? of a tree?
4 — Can you uproot a tree? Which kind of tree?
5 — What can a field be surrounded by?
6 — What happens to a sportsman (and to the game?) when he is a bad shot?
7 — Whose game-bag is seldom empty?
8 — Is it easy to walk in a marsh?
9 — Do huntsmen use guns?
10 — Are roadsigns useful? Do many drivers seem to look at them?



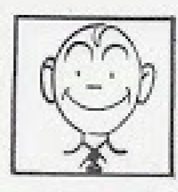
3 1 — Why are ravines dangerous?
2 — Are volcanoes still dangerous? In what countries?
3 — Which trees do you prefer? Why?
4 — Which flowers do you prefer? Why?
5 — What tools and engines do woodcutters use nowadays in big forests?
6 — Why are there so many accidents on the road? Does your father *(or your mother)* drive very fast?
7 — What would you do (if anything can be done) to protect drivers from themselves?
8 — Can women be good drivers?
9 — What are the dangers of mountaineering?
10 — What must you do when you see each of the roadsigns *(7-17)*? What may happen if you do not obey?



4 1 — The mountain at different seasons of the year? *(voc. 10)*.
2 — Aspects of the country throughout the year *(voc. 10)*.
3 — What vehicles can you see along the roads and paths? *(voc. 22)*.
4 — Describe the animals represented on the picture *(voc. 18, 19)*.

5 ESSAYS: 1 — You are climbing up a mountain. A storm breaks out. You come back home.
2 — An old cow tries to convince a young calf of the charms of trains, but the younger generation only dreams of jet planes. Imagine a conversation between the two peaceful animals.
3 — The dog of a very bad sportsman laments over his sad life.
4 — The pleasures of hunting: give the opinions of the huntsman, the hounds, the foxes.
5 — **Commentary:** " Game is cheaper in the market than in the fields and woods ".

18 FARM



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? A 1; B 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 17 - 19 - 20; C 6 (a, b, c) - 13.
3 — What shape are they? B 2; C 4 - 13.
4 — Where are they? A 1 - 4 - 9; B 19; C 5.
5 — What are they doing? A 1; B 19; C 1 - 2 - 3 - 7 - 11.
6 — What are they for? A 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 12 - 17 - 18; B 2 - 3 - 5; C 8 - 9 - 12.
7 — Where do they live? B 1 - 4 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 11 - 12 - 13.
8 — **Compare:** a pig - a horse *(tall)*; a bull - a calf *(big)*; a goat - a hen *(strong)*; a scythe - a combine *(fast, convenient)*; the horse, animals *(big)*; the swan, animals *(graceful)*.



2 1 — Where does the farmer work?
2 — When does he work hardest? What are his tools? What does he do with them?
3 — Where does the farmer's wife work? When? Who helps her?
4 — What do the farmer and his wife get from the farm?
5 — What animals are most useful? What do they do or give? What animals are not useful?
6 — What animals are pleasant to look at? What animals are not? Why?
7 — What machines are used on modern farms? What does each of them do?
8 — What must the farmer do before harvesting? and after?
9 — Can you reap the corn and pick the fruit before they are ripe? Why not?
10 — What does the farmer put a scarecrow in the fields for?



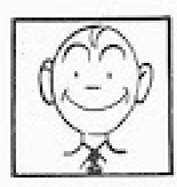
3 1 — What can a young child do on a farm? Isn't the work too hard for him *(or her)*?
2 — Would you like to work on an old-fashioned farm? Why? or Why not?
3 — Would you like to spend your holidays on a very modern farm? Why? Why not?
4 — How far is it easier to use machines than common tools? How far is it more pleasant?
5 — How far can a jeep and a helicopter help a modern farmer? *(Think of American ranches)*.
6 — Does the farmer work harder than his wife? Or is it just an impression *he* has?
7 — What changes have been made in farm life in recent years? Do you approve of all of them?
8 — What good can Television bring to farmers? *(education, technical help, culture, entertainment)*.
9 — Why do younger people tend to desert the country? What should be done about it?
10 — Is a farmer's life harder than a worker's in a factory?



4 1 — Describe a scarecrow standing in the fields *(voc. 3, 5)*.
2 — Describe the inside of a farm-house *(voc. 7)*.
3 — Describe a cow, a horse, a rabbit, a turkey *(voc. 29)*.
4 — Imagine a farmer's day from dawn to night *(voc. 9)*.
5 — A farm in the different seasons of the year *(voc. 10)*.

5 **ESSAYS:** 1 — Try to imagine life on a French farm, an English one, an American one.
2 — Life on an American farm two hundred years ago.
3 — Life on a plantation in the Southern states of America before the War of Secession.
4 — From a seed to a sandwich, tell the story of a grain of corn.
5 — A scarecrow tells you his sad story *(Try not to be over-sentimental)*.

19 . ANIMALS



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — How many animals do you see on the picture?
3 — How many wild beasts do you see on the picture?
4 — How many harmless animals do you see on the picture?
5 — Where do all these animals live?
6 — What colour are they? A 1 - 15 - 17; B 1 - 3 - 5 - 8 - 9; C 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9; E 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12.
7 — What are they doing? A 1 - 10; B 1 - 4 - 5 - 8; C 1 - 3; D 2 - 3.
8 — **Compare:** a lion - a bull *(strong)*; a tiger - a panther *(dangerous)*; a wolf - a fox *(cruel)*; a fox - a cow *(cunning)*; a wild animal - a domestic animal *(free, happy)*.



2 1 — Which of these animals can you see during a circus show?
2 — What do birds build their nests with?
3 — What are bulls used for?
4 — Do insects live for a long time?
5 — Why is honey so sweet?
6 — Are flies and mosquitoes pleasant or unpleasant insects? What use are they?
7 — Is a spider a cruel animal?
8 — What do ants do all day long?
9 — Are monkeys intelligent animals?
10 — Is the elephant a dangerous animal? a useful one?



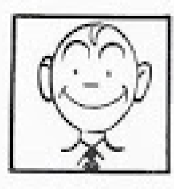
3 1 — Why is the lion considered as the king of the animals?
2 — Are the biggest animals the most dangerous for man?
3 — Which of all these animals do you like? which do you dislike?
4 — Which of them would you like to have as pets?
5 — Which animals are most useful? Which are not?
6 — Do you approve of zoos and menageries? Shouldn't wild beasts be free?
7 — Are animals intelligent? Can you give a few *(or many)* examples?
8 — Why is the gender of a cat feminine?
9 — Why do birds' wings move so little while they are flying?
10 — Would you like to be a "torero"? or a "roneador"?



4 1 — What animals can you find in the country during the different seasons of the year? *(voc. 9, 17)*.
2 — What animals can you find in a city? *(voc. 13)*.
3 — What animals can you find in a house? *(voc. 7)*.
4 — What animals are dangerous for the farmer? *(voc. 18)*.

5 ESSAYS : 1 — A few years ago—believe it or not, but it's true—an old English lady kept a young crocodile in her bath as a pet. She tells you how happy she is with this affectionate animal.
2 — The crocodile mentioned above tells you of what he intends to do when he gets a little older.
3 — You describe your cat or your dog.
4 — **Commentary:** " He who lies down with dogs will rise with fleas ".

20 VILLAGE



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? A 8 - 9; B 1; C 8 - 9 - 12.
3 — What shape are they? A 6 - 8 - 9 - 10; C 2 - 3 - 7 - 12.
4 — What are they made of? B 14 - 15; C 2 - 3 - 10 - 12.
5 — What are they like? A 8; B 1 - 2 - 12; C 8 - 9 - 10.
6 — Where are they? B 13 - 15; C 3 - 5 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 16.
7 — What are they for? A 1 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10; B 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15; C 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12.
8 — What are they doing? All the persons in A; B 1 - 2 etc... ; C 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 6.
9 — **Compare :** a house - a farm - a hamlet - a village - a town *(large, pleasant, inhabitants)*; a clown - an acrobat *(exciting, funny)*; a pastrycook - a butcher *(popular with children)*.



2 1 — Is the capital always the largest city in a country?
2 — Why are there so many filling-stations on the roads?
3 — When do drivers stop at a filling-station? at a garage?
4 — What are the differences between an inn and a hôtel?
5 — What do travellers get in an inn?
6 — What meat does the butcher sell?
7 — What meat does the porkbutcher sell?
8 — What can you buy at the grocer's?
9 — What animals do blacksmiths shoe in a little village?
10 — Are there more or fewer wheelwrights nowadays than fifty years ago? Why?



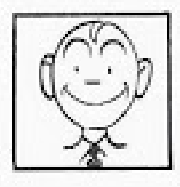
3 1 — What sounds can you hear in a village?
2 — What do villagers, children, animals, do on the village common?
3 — What does a conjuror do in a circus?
4 — Make a sentence with each of the five verbs : " to see, to saw, to sew, to sow, to show "!
5 — Which of the amusements represented on the picture do you like? *(if any!)*
6 — What do you feel when you see an acrobat flying in the air? a tamer entering the cage?
7 — Why are children *(and occasionally grown-ups)* so fond of clowns?
8 — Is life in a small village really dull?
9 — Is life in a village as healthy as it is generally said to be?
10 — What changes have come about in villages in the past fifty years?



4 1 — What part does the joiner take in house-building? *(voc. 6)*.
2 — What animals can you find in a village street? *(voc. 18, 19)*.
3 — What forms of art can villagers enjoy? *(voc. 7, 23)*.
4 — Describe a village after a bombing *(voc. 24)*.
5 — What kind of clothes do villagers wear on Sundays? *(voc. 5)*.

5 **ESSAYS :** 1 — A circus arrives, gives a performance, then goes away.
2 — You have certainly attended the performance of a poor circus in a village, with three or four acrobats only. What did you see? What did you feel?
3 — What changes has Television made in village life?
4 — Imagine a short comedy or melodrama acted by a " Punch and Judy Show ".

21 WATER



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? D 2 - 3 - 17 ; E 1 - 2 - 4.
3 — What shape are they? D 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 ; E 1 - 2 - 3 - 6.
4 — What are they made of? A 4 - 8 ; B 3 ; C 2 - 4 - 6 ; D 2 - 3 - 8 - 22 ; E 1 - 2 - 3.
5 — How many ships? men? women? children? can you see on the picture?
6 — Where are they? A 1 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 ; B 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 ; C 1 - 4 - 5 - 6 ; D 1 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 16 - 17 - 23 ; E 2 - 4 - 6.
7 — What are they for? A 4 - 8 ; B 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 ; C 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 ; D 6 - 8 - 17 - 21 - 22 ; E 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7.
8 — What are they doing? C 1 - 4 - 5 ; D 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 18 - 19 - 23 ; F 5 - 6.
9 — **Compare:** a river - a brook *(long, wide)* ; a canal - a torrent *(useful)* ; an angler - a fisherman *(peaceful)* ; the sea - a swimming-pool *(pleasant, dangerous)*.



2 1 — What can be found at the bottom of a river?
2 — What do you see on the banks of a river?
3 — What is the difference between a lake and an island?
4 — What can you see on a canal?
5 — What do barges generally carry?
6 — When do barges stop? for a short time? for a long time?
7 — Are tow-paths used nowadays? Why not?
8 — What kind of people can fish see?
9 — When do sailors weigh anchor? when do they cast it?
10 — What does the operator send a message for?



3 1 — Make a sentence with each of the meanings of the word " spring ".
2 — Is it easy or difficult to punt? Have you ever tried? Do, then answer!
3 — What are the most famous suspension bridges in the world?
4 — Why are canals still used though barges are so slow?
5 — When are locks necessary? Try to explain it very clearly without drawing on your paper or using your hands.
6 — Anglers are said to be very peaceful people. Is that so? Why? or why not?
7 — Is a fisherman's life an exciting one? a dangerous one?
8 — Why do girls want so badly to get tanned?
9 — Is it safe to swim in a rough sea? What may happen?



4 1 — The seaside in the different seasons of the year *(voc. 10)*.
2 — What sports can you practise at the seaside? *(voc. 3, 12)*.
3 — What clothes can be worn at the seaside? *(voc. 5)*.
4 — Describe a sand castle built by a child *(voc. 6)*.
5 — What kinds of ships can you see on the sea? *(voc. 22)*.

5 **ESSAYS :** 1 — A barge arrives before a lock. What does everybody do?
2 — A pleasant day at the seaside.
3 — Relate Robinson Crusoe's shipwreck.
4 — You want to get tanned. You lie for a whole day, in August, on the sand, without moving. What do you feel? What do you say to the doctor?
5 — **Commentary :** " The bait hides the hook ".

22 TRAVELLING



1 1 — What are they? A **1 - 2 - 3**, etc...
2 — What colour are they? A **1 - 17**; B **2 - 13 - 15**.
3 — What shape are they? A **1 - 4 - 5 - 16 - 17 - 18**; B **12**; D **3 - 6**.
4 — What are they made of? A **1 - 16 - 17 - 18**; B **2 - 4 - 6 - 9 - 11 - 13**.
5 — Where are they? A **1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 16 - 17 - 18**; B **1 - 2 - 3 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13**; C **2 - 4**; D **2 - 3 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 13 - 15**.
6 — What are they for? A **1 - 2 - 3 - 6 - 7 - 9 - 12 - 16 - 17 - 18**; B **2 - 4 - 5 - 7 - 9 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 16 - 17 - 18**; C **2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13**; D **1 - 2 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19**.
7 — **Compare** : a jet - a rocket *(fast, expensive)*; hitchhiking - travelling by plane *(fast, cheap)*.



2 1 — When does one enjoy a long voyage by sea?
2 — Why are communications easier than a hundred years ago?
3 — What is the difference between a lighthouse and a beacon?
4 — Where are planes repaired?
5 — Are wind-socks useful at night?
6 — What must you cross to go from Paris to Madrid? Rome? London? New York? Algiers?
7 — What are the differences between an airport, a railway-station and a harbour?
8 — When does a car stop?
9 — What do stewards do on a liner?
10 — What happens when you arrive late at the station?



3 1 — Make sentences illustrating the meanings of: " trip ", " voyage ", " journey ".
2 — What is radar useful for?
3 — How do you account for the extraordinary progress achieved by aviation in the past few years? Where will it stop?
4 — How far are rockets useful? How far are they dangerous?
5 — How can you account for the increase of accidents on the roads?
6 — Which do you prefer: travelling by plane or by steamer? Why?
7 — What different meanings of the word " conductor " do you know? Make a sentence with each of them.
8 — Are you fond of water-skiing?
9 — Illustrate the proverb " More haste, less speed " with a few—or more—examples.



4 1 — What do hikers carry in their rucksacks? *(voc. 4, 5)*.

2 — Describe a steamer leaving the harbour *(voc. 21)*.

3 — Describe the inside of a berth on a steamer *(voc. 7)*.

4 — Describe the clothes worn by a spaceman, the captain of a ship *(voc. 5)*.

5 **ESSAYS** : 1 — There are obvious advantages in hitchhiking. But aren't there dangers in it? Which?
2 — The old-fashioned charms of walking.
3 — You are a pilot *(or an air-hostess)*. What do you do and feel?
4 — The launching of a ship *(Make it as dramatic as you please)*.
5 — **Commentary:** " A man knows his companion in a long journey and a little inn ". " He that travels far knows much ".

23 FINE ARTS



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What colour are they? A 3 - 6 - 10; Ba 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; Bb 1 - 3; D 2.
3 — What shape are they? A 3 - 6; Ba 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; Bb 1 - 2 - 3 - 5; Bc 2 - 3 - 4.
4 — What are they made of? A 4 - 6 - 8 - 9; Ba 1 - 2 - 3 - 4; Bb 1 - 2; Bc 6 - 7.
5 — What are they doing? A 2 - 7; Ba 1 - 3; Bb 7; C 1 - 6 - 9 - 10 - 16.
6 — Where are they? A 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10; C 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 7 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15; D 1 - 2.
7 — What are they for? A 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 11; Ba 1, etc...; Bb 6 - 7; C 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 7 - 11 to 15 - 16; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7.
8 — **Compare**: classical painting - modern painting *(difficult)*; the conductor - the painter *(smart)*; jazz music - classical music *(exciting, peaceful)*.



2 1 — What does the painter put on his palette?
2 — What is a water-colour?
3 — What is a landscape? a seascape?
4 — Is the sculptor's art a difficult one?
5 — What is a " genuine " work of art? What is a copy?
6 — When do you book your seats in advance?
7 — When do the spectators of an opera clap their hands? When do they encore? boo?
8 — What are the differences between theatre and cinema?
9 — What is the difference between a film and a cartoon?
10 — What movie stars do you prefer? male? female?



3 1 — Does a painter content himself with reproducing what he sees?
2 — What would you rather have: the copy of a famous painting by Rembrandt or a genuine painting by an unknown artist?
3 — In our museums we exhibit Greek, Roman, Egyptian sculptures. Do you approve of it? Shouldn't they stand—or lie—in the actual countries and places where they were created?
4 — How do you account for the excitement provoked by Jazz, Rock, Twist, etc...?
5 — What do you feel when the curtain rises before a play?
6 — What do you think of people who arrive late at a play? Should they be allowed to enter at once?
7 — Is a cinema star's life a pleasant one? a dull one? a difficult one?



4 1 — If you could make a documentary, which of the subjects dealt with in this book of vocabulary would you take? *(voc. 1 to 25)*.
2 — Where can you enjoy all these forms of art? *(voc. 7, 13)*.
3 — Describe a painting representing the inside of a factory *(voc. 14)*.
4 — Which sounds of nature can a trumpet, a violin, a harp, imitate? *(voc. 9, 17, 21)*.

5 ESSAYS: 1 — You attend the rehearsal *(= la répétition)* of a play with the stage director, the actors and the critics. What do they do and say?
2 — How is a film made?
3 — A Jazz performance. You attend it. You show your enthusiasm; you break nothing.
4 — **Commentary**: " Critics are like brushes of noblemen's clothes ".

24 WAR AND PEACE



1 1 — What are they? A 1 - 2 - 3, etc...
2 — What are they made of? A 1 - 3; B 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 12 - 13; D 3 - 4.
3 — Where are they? B 1 - 4 - 8 - 9; C 2 - 4; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 6 - 7 - 8.
4 — What are they for? A 1 - 2 - 3 - 5; B 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13; C 3 - 7 - 8; D 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11.
5 — How many of them are there on the picture: soldiers? officers? modern weapons? primitive weapons? dangerous weapons? buildings? etc...
6 — **Compare:** a club - a gun *(dangerous)*; a cannon-ball - an atomic bomb *(big, effective)*; a tank - a plane *(big, fast, expensive)*; *my* bomb - *your* bomb *(clean, dirty)*.
7 — What do people prefer: war or peace?



2 1 — Where did cavemen live? What did they do all day long?
2 — What is a hero? a coward?
3 — Which arrows are most dangerous? What people still use them?
4 — When do soldiers give up the fight?
5 — What happens to them when they have surrendered?
6 — Why is the soldier *(B 18)* a coward?
7 — When does a country ask for an armistice?
8 — What do soldiers do in their barracks?
9 — Is there more damage in a modern war than five centuries ago? Why?
10 — When do soldiers go to hospital?



3 1 — What did cavemen kill their foes for?
2 — What famous man used a sling? What did he do with it?
3 — What do you know about the "Gunpowder Plot" and Guy Fawkes?
4 — Why is it dangerous to hold up a flag during a battle?
5 — What do people feel when an armistice is signed?
6 — What do people do when their land is invaded? What famous invasions have you read about?
7 — What were tanks invented for? and torpedoes? and rockets?
8 — Is it easy to behave courageously on a battlefield?
9 — Do you think that nuclear weapons will prevent people from waging *(= making)* war? Why? Why not?
10 — Which were the longest periods of peace in the history of the world?



4 1 — A house damaged by a bomb *(voc. 6, 7)*.
2 — A city street after a bomb has been dropped upon it *(voc. 13)*.
3 — A farm during the War of Secession after the passage of the Yankee invaders *(voc. 18)*.
4 — A battle on the sea *(voc. 21, 22)*.

5 **ESSAYS:** 1 — Two cavemen quarrel (in English) over a mammoth each of them alleges to have killed.
2 — The return of the hero after a long war.
3 — From the trenches, during World War I, a father writes to his children.
4 — You visit a battlefield long after a war. What do you see, think and feel?
5 — Do you think that war *can* be a "gentleman's game"?
6 — **Commentary:** "Better a lean peace than a fat victory".

25 MIXED BAG



1 A-1 — What is an intelligent pupil?
2 — When are your answers accurate? When are they wrong?
3 — Is it easy to choose among several solutions?
4 — Who remembers things easily?
5 — With whom must you be polite?
6 — Are you emotional? patient? sensible? Always, or just now and then?
7 — What persons do you love?
8 — What things or animals are you fond of?
9 — Do you hate anybody?



2 A-1 — Are pupils really silly when they do not understand their teacher? Is there any way of accounting for this apparent silliness?
2 — Do you think that older people have a good memory?
3 — What people do foolish things? Do *you?*
4 — Why is it a poor joke to tie a can to the tail of an animal?
B-5 — Do you ever lie to your parents or your teachers? On what occasions?
6 — What happens when you lose your temper? to you? to the others?
7 — Do you like to be idle? Is idleness a good thing? *(Don't feel obliged to answer " NO "!).*
8 — What things do teachers forbid? Are they right? Or just old-fashioned?
C-9 — When do you feel melancholy?
10 — When do you take pity on somebody?



3 A-1 — What proves that a child is intelligent?
2 — On what exceptional occasions are your ideas not clear?
3 — Why do critics so often disagree about the beauty of a work of art?
4 — What do you call a poor joke? a very good one?
B-5 — Is it allowed to lie on some occasions?
6 — Do you think that pupils should *never* be idle?
7 — When do you feel ashamed? Do you like it?
C-8 — Do you like to feel melancholy?
9 — Do you know the difference between " sympathy " and " sympathie "?
10 — Illustrate in a few sentences the nuance between " to love ", " to like ", " to be fond of ".



4 1 — What professions require a great deal of intelligence? *(voc. 8, 14).*
2 — On what occasions can you display your politeness in town? *(voc. 13)* in a village? *(voc. 20)* at school? *(voc. 11).*
3 — What happens to your face when you are merry? angry? ashamed? *(voc. 3).*
4 — What animals are you fond of? which do you loathe? *(voc. 18, 19).*

5 **ESSAYS :** 1 — Tell the biggest lie you can. Make it a competition with your school-fellows.
2 — Tell a good practical joke you were the author—or the victim—of.
3 — Tell an anecdote illustrating the phrase : " To have a sense of humour ".
4 — Make as many sentences as you like—or are ordered to—upon the words explained or illustrated on the second page (D.E.).
5 — **Commentary :** " A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will ".



PART III



SYNTHETIC DRAWINGS

Ces fiches synthétiques, qui suggèrent en une seule page le vocabulaire de plusieurs des fiches précédemment étudiées, sont destinées à des exercices individuels ou collectifs de révision, discussion ou création.

Sur les pages blanches pourront s'inscrire, au gré du professeur ou de l'élève et au fil des années, toutes les acquisitions nouvelles : nuances linguistiques, vocabulaire technique, proverbes, citations, etc... ou des plans d' " essay " ou de description de gravure.

A - BODY (3), CLOTHES (5), WEATHER (10)

B - TIME (9), CHURCH (15), PROFESSIONS

C - HOUSE (6), HOME (7)

D - CITY (13), JUSTICE (16), PROFESSIONS

E - BODY (3), SCHOOL (11), SPORTS (12)

F - WEATHER (10), COUNTRY (17), WATER (21)

G - FARM (18), VILLAGE (20)

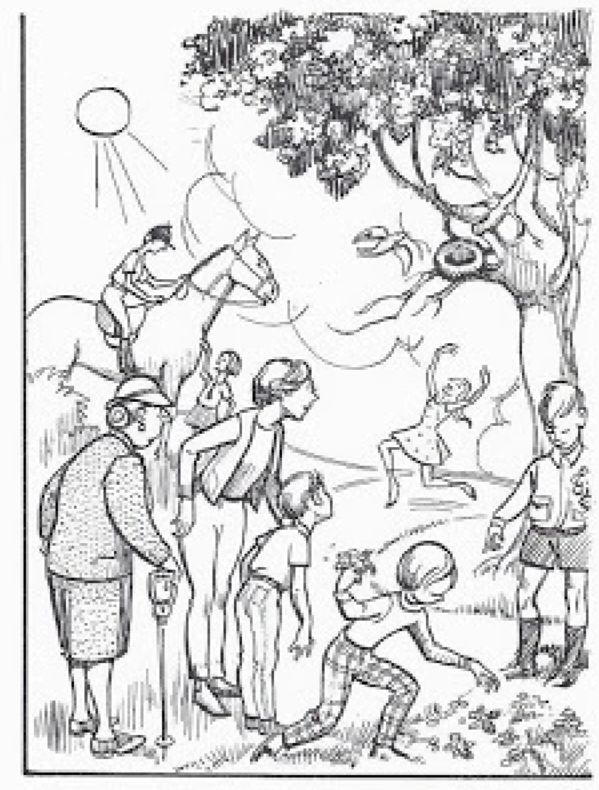
H - SPORTS (12), WATER (21), TRAVELLING (22)

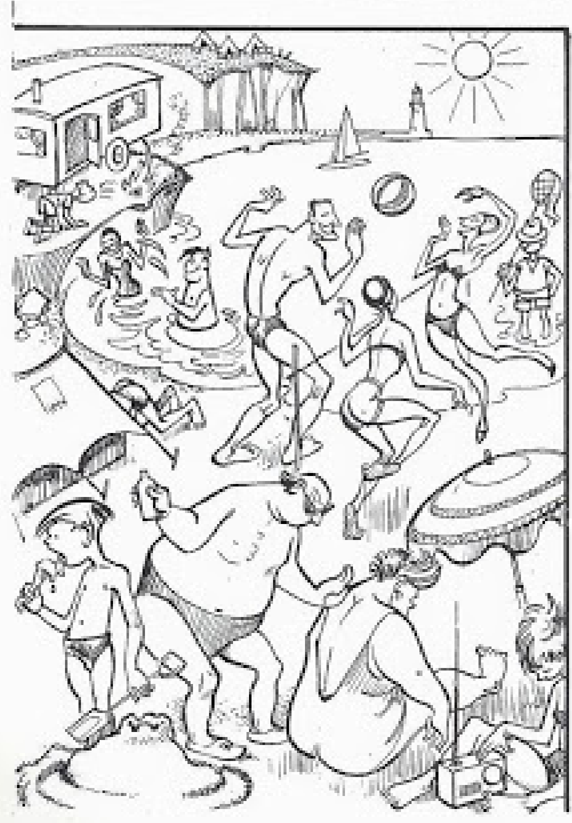
I - FINE ARTS (23), WAR AND PEACE (24)

A

(see pict. 3, 5, 10)









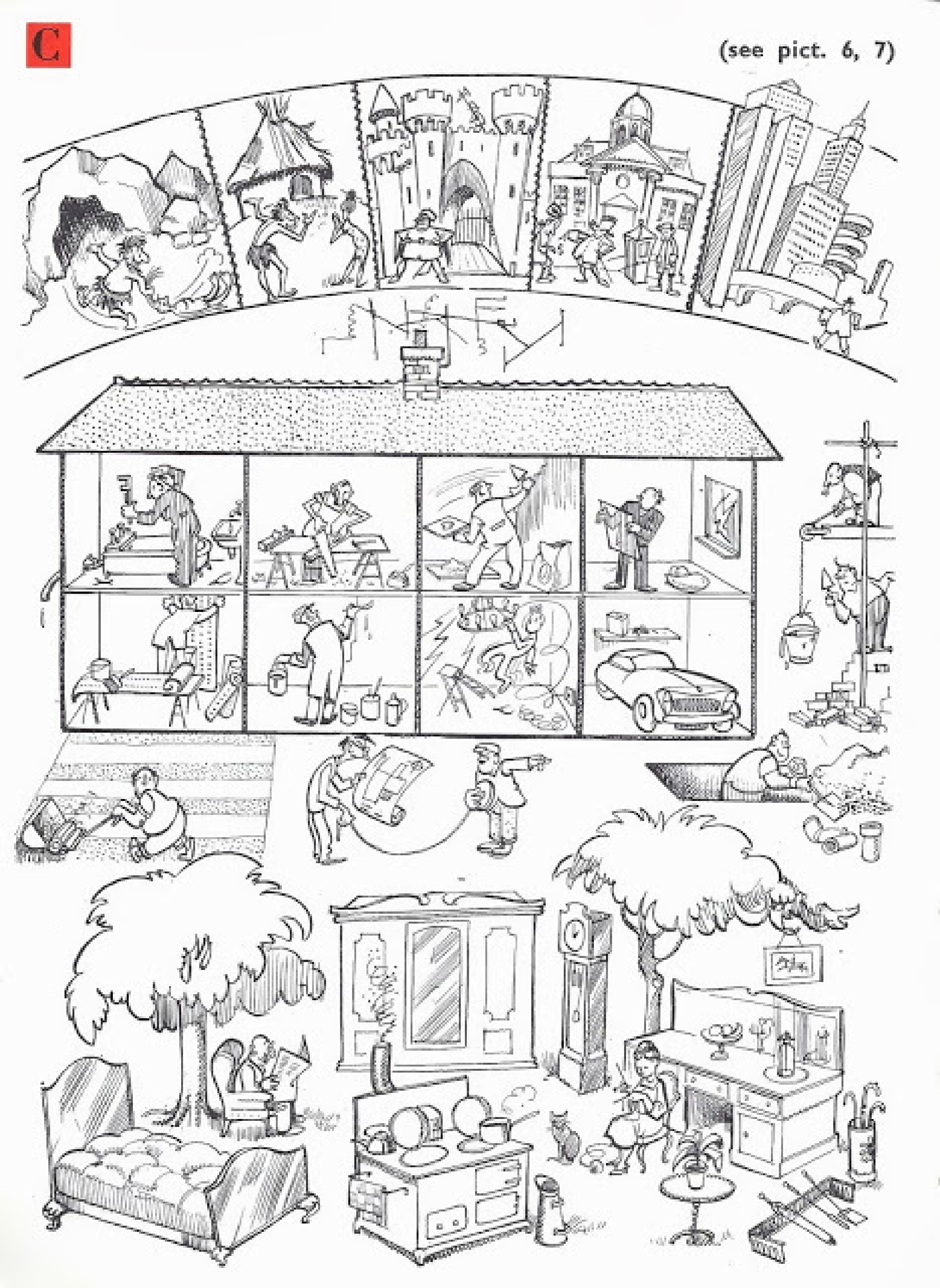




(see pict. 9, 15)

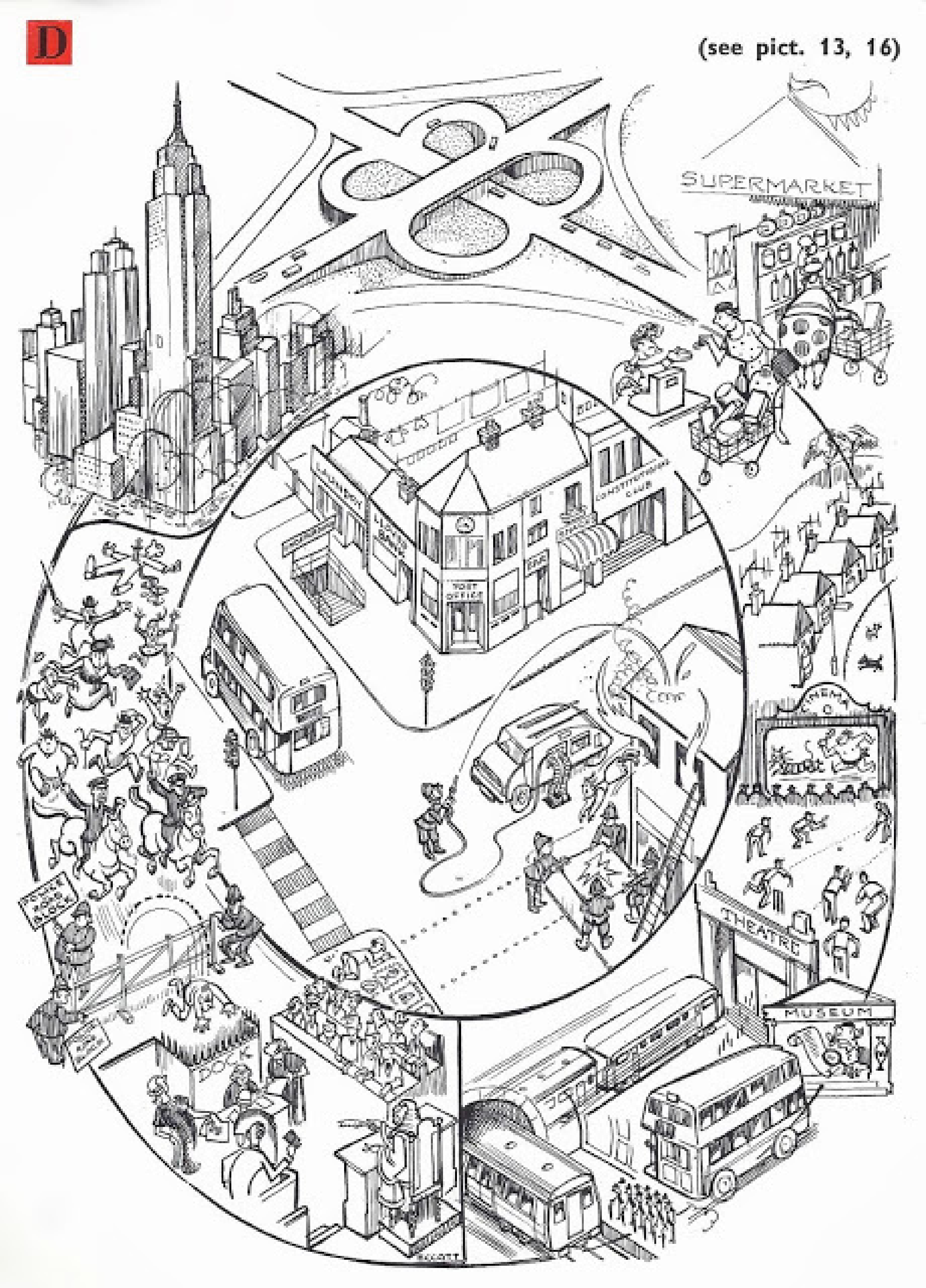
C

(see pict. 6, 7)



D

(see pict. 13, 16)





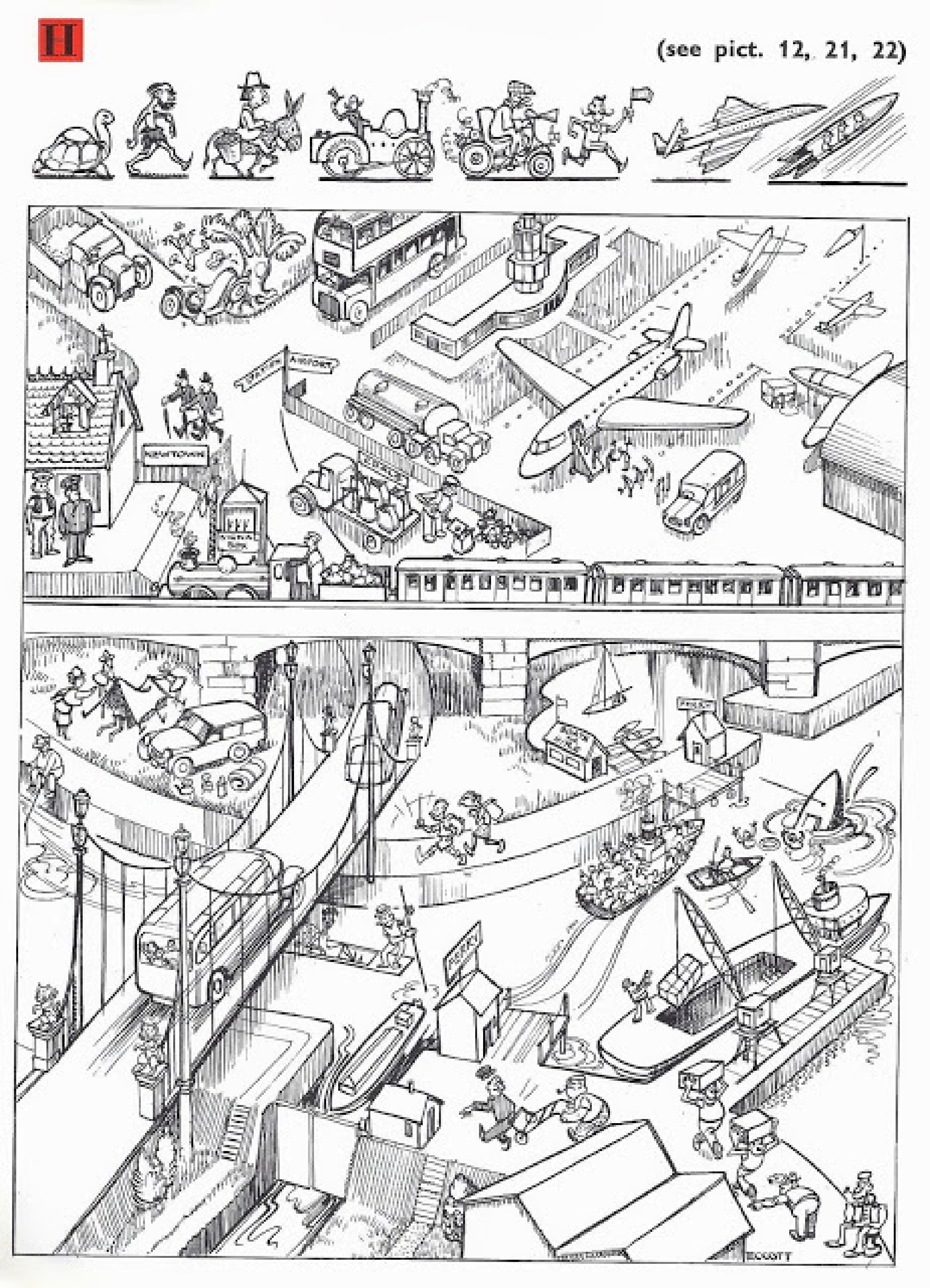
(see pict. 3, 11, 12)

F

(see pict. 10, 17, 21)

G

(see pict. 18, 20)


H
(see pict. 12, 21, 22)

I

(see pict. 23, 24)

①

②

③

PART IV : STRONG VERBS

Pour les verbes — ou les formes verbales — imprimés en italiques dans la liste ci-dessous, il existe aussi une forme faible (ou régulière).

to *abide*	I abode	abode	demeurer
to arise	I arose	arisen	s'élever
to awake	I awoke	*awoke*	(s') éveiller
to be	I was	been	être
to bear[1]	I bore	borne	(sup)porter
to beat	I beat	beaten	battre
to become[2]	I became	become	devenir
to begin	I began	begun	commencer
to behold	I beheld	beheld	apercevoir
to bend	I bent	bent	courber
to bid	I bade	bid (den)	ordonner
to bind	I bound	bound	(re)lier
to bite	I bit	bitten	mordre
to bleed	I bled	bled	saigner
to blow	I blew	blown	souffler
to break	I broke	broken	briser
to breed[3]	I bred	bred	engendrer
to bring	I brought	brought	apporter
to build	I built	built	construire
to burn	I burnt	burnt	brûler
to burst	I burst	burst	éclater
to buy	I bought	bought	acheter
to cast	I cast	cast	lancer (un objet, l'ancre, un regard)
to catch	I caught	caught	attraper
to chide	I chid	chid(den)	gronder
to choose	I chose	chosen	choisir
to cling	I clung	clung	s'accrocher (à = to)
to come	I came	come	venir
to cost	I cost	cost	coûter
to creep[4]	I crept	crept	ramper
to cut	I cut	cut	couper
to dare	I durst	dared	oser, défier
to deal[5]	I dealt	dealt	répartir, distribuer (des cartes), avoir affaire à (= with)
to dig	I dug	dug	creuser, bêcher
to do	I did	done	faire
to draw	I drew	drawn	(at)tirer, tracer, dessiner
to dream	I dreamt	dreamt	rêver
to drink[6]	I drank	drunk	boire
to drive	I drove	driven	conduire (un véhicule)
to dwell	I dwelt	dwelt	habiter
to eat	I ate	eaten	manger
to fall[7]	I fell	fallen	tomber
to feed	I fed	fed	nourrir
to feel	I felt	felt	tâter, (res)sentir
to fight	I fought	fought	se battre
to find[8]	I found	found	trouver
to flee	I fled	fled	s'enfuir
to fling	I flung	flung	(se) jeter (avec une certaine violence)
to fly	I flew	flown	voler (ailes)
to forbear	I forbore	forborne	s'abstenir (de faire qqch. = from doing something)
to forbid	I forbad(e)	forbidden	interdire
to foresee	I foresaw	foreseen	prévoir
to forget	I forgot	forgotten	oublier
to forgive	I forgave	forgiven	pardonner
to forsake	I forsook	forsaken	abandonner
to freeze	I froze	frozen	geler
to get[9]	I got	got	obtenir
to give[10]	I gave	given	donner
to go	I went	gone	aller
to grind	I ground	ground	moudre
to grow	I grew	grown	pousser, cultiver, devenir
to hang[11]	I hung	hung	(sus)pendre, accrocher (un tableau...)
to have	I had	had	avoir
to hear	I heard	heard	entendre
to hide	I hid	hid (den)	(se) cacher
to hit	I hit	hit	frapper
to hold	I held	held	tenir
to hurt	I hurt	hurt	faire mal (à)
to keep[12]	I kept	kept	garder
to kneel[13]	I knelt	knelt	être à genoux
to knit	I knit	knit	tricoter
to know	I knew	known	savoir, connaître
to lay[14]	I laid	laid	étendre
to lead[15]	I led	led	mener, conduire
to lean	I leant	leant	s'appuyer
to leap	I leapt	leapt	sauter
to learn	I learnt	learnt	apprendre
to leave	I left	left	quitter
to lend	I lent	lent	prêter
to let	I let	let	laisser, permettre, louer (une maison)

[1] *I was born = je suis né...* — [2] par contre : *to welcome* = régulier. — [3] *to breed = élever (du bétail)* — *to bring up (élever un enfant).* — [4] *a creeper = une plante grimpante.* — [5] *this letter deals with... = cette lettre parle de...* — [6] distinguer : *to be drunk = être ivre ; a drunk(en) man = un homme ivre ; a drunkard = un ivrogne.* — [7] *to fell = abattre* (un arbre) — *to fill = remplir* — *to feel.* — [8] *to found = fonder ; to be fond of = aimer.* — [9] ne pas oublier l'emploi passe-partout de ce verbe : — *to get in, to get up, etc...* — *to get red, to get wet, etc...* — *to get wrong, etc...* — *to get drowned, etc...* — [10] *to give up = abandonner* (une entreprise). — [11] dans le sens de : *pendre quelqu'un, to hang est en général régulier.* — [12] *he keeps silent, quiet = il se tient tranquille* — *he kept repeating... = il ne cessait de répéter...* — *keep off the grass = défense absolue de marcher sur les pelouses* — *keep left = serrez votre gauche.* — [13] bien marquer la différence entre *to kneel = être à genoux* et *to kneel down = s'agenouiller ; to lie = être allongé* et *to lie down = s'allonger ; to sit = être assis* et *to sit down = s'asseoir.* — [14] *to lay an egg = pondre.* — [15] *a leader = un meneur, un chef de file.*

to lie[1]	I lay	lain	être étendu
to light	I lit	lit	allumer, éclairer
to lose	I lost	lost	perdre
to make	I made	made	fabriquer, faire
to mean	I meant	meant	signifier, vouloir dire
to meet	I met	met	rencontrer
to mistake	I mistook	mistaken	se tromper
to mow	I mowed	mown	faucher
to pay	I paid	paid	payer
to put	I put	put	mettre
to read	I read	read	lire
to rend	I rent	rent	déchirer
to rid[2]	I *rid*	rid	débarrasser
to ride[3]	I rode	ridden	chevaucher
to ring	I rang	rung	sonner
to rise	I rose	risen	se lever
to run	I ran	run	courir
to saw[4]	I sawed	sawn	scier
to say	I said	said	dire (à qqn = to somebody) (! to tell)
to see	I saw	seen	voir
to seek	I sought	sought	chercher
to sell	I sold	sold	vendre
to send	I sent	sent	envoyer
to set	I set	set	placer, disposer
to sew	I sewed	sewn	coudre
to shake	I shook	shaken	secouer
to shed	I shed	shed	verser (des larmes, du sang)
to shine	I shone	shone	briller
to shoot	I shot	shot	se précipiter, lancer (un projectile)
to show	I showed	shown	montrer
to shrink	I shrank	shrunk	(se) rétrécir
to shut	I shut	shut	fermer
to sing	I sang	sung	chanter
to sink	I sank	sunk	s'enfoncer, couler
to sit[5]	I sat	sat	être assis
to slay	I slew	slain	tuer
to sleep	I slept	slept	dormir
to slide[6]	I slid	slid(den)	glisser (volontairement)
to smell	I smelt	smelt	sentir (odorat)
to sow	I sowed	sown	semer
to speak	I spoke	spoken	parler
to speed	I sped	sped	se hâter, accélérer
to spell[7]	I spelt	spelt	épeler

to spend	I spent	spent	passer (le temps), dépenser
to spill	I spilt	spilt	répandre, renverser (un liquide)
to spit	I spat I spit	spat spit	cracher
to split	I split	split	fendre
to spoil	I spoilt	spoilt	gâter
to spread	I spread	spread	étendre, étaler
to spring	I sprang	sprung	bondir, jaillir
to stand	I stood	stood	se tenir (debout)
to steal	I stole	stolen	voler (pour un voleur)
to stick	I stuck	stuck	piquer, coller, s'attacher
to sting[8]	I stung	stung	piquer (pour un insecte)
to stink	I stank	stunk	sentir mauvais
to strike	I struck	struck	frapper
to swear	I swore	sworn	jurer
to sweat	I sweat	sweat	suer
to sweep	I swept	swept	balayer
to swim	I swam	swum	nager
to swing	I swung	swung	(se) balancer
to take	I took	taken	prendre
to teach	I taught	taught	enseigner
to tear	I tore	torn	déchirer
to tell	I told	told	raconter, dire (à qqn = to tell somebody)
to think	I thought	thought	penser
to throw	I threw	thrown	lancer
to thrust	I thrust	thrust	pousser (avec force)
to undertake[9]	I undertook	undertaken	entreprendre
to understand[10]	I understood	understood	comprendre
to upset	I upset	upset	renverser (un objet)
to wear	I wore	worn	porter (un vêtement)
to weave	I wove	woven	tisser
to weep	I wept	wept	pleurer
to win[11]	I won	won	gagner (un match, une bataille, etc.)
to wind	I wound	wound	serpenter, enrouler
to withdraw	I withdrew	withdrawn	se retirer (*cf. the drawing-room*)
to withstand	I withstood	withstood	résister
to write	I wrote	written	écrire

A ces verbes on peut ajouter les verbes auxiliaires défectifs :

I can	I could	pouvoir
I may	I might	pouvoir
I must	I must	devoir
I ought to	I ought to	devoir

I shall, I should et You will, You would : auxiliaires du futur et du conditionnel.

[1] *voir : to kneel — to lie (rég.) = mentir.* — [2] *to get rid of = se débarrasser de.* — [3] *to ride a horse, a bike, etc...* — [4] *to see, to saw, to sow !* — [5] *(voir : to kneel, to lie)* — [6] *to slip = glisser involontairement ; to glide = glisser doucement sur une surface* (un bateau sur l'eau) — *simple image (" the years glide by ").* [7] = *How do you spell your name ? ".* — [8] Distinguez : *I stick him with a pin* (l'action de piquer) et *it stings* (l'effet ressenti). — [9] *An undertaker = un entrepreneur de pompes funèbres ; A contractor = un entrepreneur* (en maçonnerie, etc...). — [10] Comparez : *to understand (under/stand)* et comprendre *(cum/prehendere).* — [11] *Gagner de l'argent = to earn money.*

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LES GUIDES PRATIQUES BORDAS

de présentation commode, réalisés à l'intention des lycéens sous une forme concise, dans un esprit de synthèse, leur apportent une aide précieuse dans la préparation de leurs compositions et examens. Toutes les matières sont étudiées au niveau des classes de 3e (B.E.P.C.), de 1re et du Baccalauréat : français, histoire et géographie, mathématiques (problèmes avec solution), physique et chimie (problèmes avec solution), sciences naturelles, langues vivantes, etc.

LES PLANS PILOTES BORDAS

facilitent les révisions par leur formule condensée et leur présentation originale en couleurs.

B. E. P. C. — Classes de 1re et du Baccalauréat

TOUS LES CLASSIQUES BORDAS

SÉLECTION LITTÉRAIRE BORDAS

PASCAL : *Pensées* (extraits).
STENDHAL : *Le Rouge et le Noir* (extraits).
BALZAC : *Eugénie Grandet* (extraits).
SAINT-SIMON : *Mémoires* (extraits).
CHATEAUBRIAND : *Mémoires d'outre-tombe* (extraits).
MONTESQUIEU : *Lettres persanes*.

Et les extraits caractéristiques de toutes les grandes œuvres de la littérature française et étrangère, du Moyen Age au XXe Siècle.

CLASSIQUES LATINS BORDAS

CÉSAR : *Bellum Gallicum*, tome I.
TACITE : *Vie d'Agricola*.
TACITE : *Annales*, tome I.
PLAUTE : Extraits de comédies *(Amphitryon, Aulularia)*.
SÉNÈQUE : *Lettres à Lucilius*.
CICÉRON : *Pro Milone*.

Et toutes les œuvres importantes de César, Cicéron, Horace, Plaute, Pline le Jeune, Salluste, Sénèque, Suétone, Tacite, Tite Live, Virgile...

PETITS CLASSIQUES BORDAS

BEAUMARCHAIS : *Le Barbier de Séville, Le Mariage de Figaro*.
BOILEAU : *L'Art poétique*.
CORNEILLE : *Le Cid, Cinna, Horace, Le Menteur, Nicodème, Polyeucte, Rodogune*.
DESCARTES : *Le Discours de la Méthode*.
EURIPIDE : *Iphigénie à Aulis*.
FLAUBERT : *Trois Contes*.
HUGO : *Hernani, Ruy Blas*.
LA FONTAINE : *Fables* (livres I à VI), *Fables* (livres VII à XII).
LAMARTINE : *Premières Méditations*.
LESAGE : *Turcaret*.
MARIVAUX : *Les Fausses Confidences, Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard*.
MÉRIMÉE : *Colomba*.
MOLIÈRE : *L'Avare, Le Bourgeois gentilhomme, La Critique de l'École des Femmes, Dom Juan, L'École des Femmes, Les Femmes savantes, Les Fourberies de Scapin, Le Malade imaginaire, Le Médecin malgré lui, Le Misanthrope, Les Précieuses ridicules, Tartuffe*.
MUSSET : *Les Caprices de Marianne, Fantasio, Lorenzaccio, On ne badine pas avec l'amour*.
RACINE : *Andromaque, Athalie, Bajazet, Bérénice, Britannicus, Esther, Iphigénie, Mithridate, Phèdre, Les Plaideurs*.
REGNARD : *Le Légataire universel*.
VIGNY : *Chatterton*.

LES SÉLECTIONS SONORES BORDAS

gravent pour vous, sur un seul disque 30 cm pour chaque pièce, les grands chefs-d'œuvre de l'art dramatique présentés dans une évocation originale et interprétés dans leurs scènes les plus caractéristiques par les meilleurs acteurs des théâtres parisiens.

Le Cid, de CORNEILLE.
Ruy Blas, de VICTOR HUGO.
Andromaque, de RACINE.
Phèdre, de RACINE.
Lorenzaccio, de MUSSET.
Tartuffe, de MOLIÈRE.
Le Misanthrope, de MOLIÈRE.
Horace, de CORNEILLE.
Les Plaideurs, de RACINE.
Les Femmes savantes, de MOLIÈRE.
Hernani, de VICTOR HUGO.
Les Fourberies de Scapin, de MOLIÈRE.
Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, de MOLIÈRE.
Britannicus, de RACINE.